"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are generally fair, variable winds, becoming southeasterly.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,339. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1897.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Wheat, 80½c; corn, 33½c; cotton, 8c.

FOREIGN.—The powers may be compelled to send another ultimatum to Turkey. Tewfik Pasha has presented a series of amendments to the earlier articles of the peace treaty, which may mean another delay of two or three weeks. Lord Salisbury explained the Eastern situation in the House of Lords, replying to the Earl of Kimberley. Italy is to launch three armored cruisers this month. Thirty-two Americans, headed by the Bishop of Wichita, Kan., and Mr. Throop, attended mass in the Pope's chapel in Rome and had an interview with his Holiness. Fort Chakdara, in India, has been relieved by a British army under Gen. Blood, and the natives were routed, with heavy loss. Algerian forest fires are spreading. An area of twenty square miles has been burned over. Herman Liebes of San Francisco has written to The London Times a letter explaining the position of the North American Commercial Company in regard to pelagic sealing. Prof. Henry W. Elliott has written another letter, in which he says the Sealing Conference in Washington has been arranged as an effort to break the force of John W. Foster's humiliating failure.—Page 5.

Page 1.

Under the last assessment, tax values in New Rochelle have been almost quadrupled.

An autopsy made yesterday on the body of the dead bicycle aeronaut revealed the fact that death was caused by an improperly insulated belt which he wore.

As a test of endurance, and with a plate of ice cream as the incentive, a Jersey City boy held his hand and arm for over four minutes in the icy mixture surrounding an ice-cream freezer. His hand and arm were frozen.

It is announced that the People's Light and Power Company of Newark and the Newark Gas Company are to be consolidated. The United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, which controls the gas interests of Jersey City and Paterson, is a factor in the deal, and there is talk of a consolidation of the lighting interests of the entire State.

Four prowlers, supposed to be Italians bent on robbery, made a bold attempt to enter a residence in Fordham late Sunday night. Two young men put them to flight after about a dozen shots had been fired and many stones thrown. Volunteer posses of citizens spent a good while searching in Bronx Park, but could not find the intruders.

The Sheriff of Queens County says there is no gambling at North Beach; the Captain of Police at North Beach admits that there is. The excuse that it was carried on on property not belonging to the North Beach corporation, which pays for the police service, was repeated yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Page 3.

The New Yorks won the third consecutive game of ball from the Brooklyns at Eastern Park yesterday. The Brooklyns secured the lead twice, but they fell back on account of poor field work.

The annual midsummer cruise of the New York Yacht Club was started at Glen Cove yesterday, but owing to a lack of wind the first run, which had been scheduled to Huntington, was declared off.

The managers of Maher and Sharkey met in this city yesterday to receive bids for the coming fight. A San Francisco club offered a purse of $20,000, and W. A. Brady advised its acceptance. Brady declined to raise his bid of $10,000 and 40 per cent. of the veriscope receipts.

Page 8.

Some retail dealers have added one penny to the price of cigarettes manufactured by the American Tobacco Company. They cost 6 cents now.

The Board of Inquiry has exonerated Capt. Sigsbee of the battleship Maine from blame for the collision of the battleship with a freighter and a pier in East River. The excursion steamer Isabel is blamed.

Sixty-one buildings in the block bounded by Stanton, Pitt, East Houston, and Willet Streets were sold at public auction yesterday to make room for the new Hester Park. The prices received ranged from $1 to $151.

The hearing in the suit against Publisher Richmond, who is prosecuted by Anthony Comstock on a charge of sending out improper literature by express, was closed yesterday, but no decision will be rendered for two weeks.

After the Chinamen had left the Evergreens Cemetery yesterday, the newly cooked food which had been placed on the graves for the supposedly hungry dead was confiscated and eaten by small boys who had waited in concealment for the opportunity.

Secretary of State Sherman declined to visit Mr. Whitelaw Reid at Ophir Farms on his way to Boston, and the Special Ambassador to London went to Amagansett to make his report to the Secretary. The question of official courtesy is said to have determined Mr. Sherman's attitude.

Page 9.

The Quigg Club gave its first annual excursion to Grand View Grove yesterday. It took a steamer and three barges to accommodate the 4,500 people who attended the excursion, which was pronounced a success in every respect.

Page 10.

Conly Smith, a clerk, out of work, after being cast off by relatives, tried to extort money from them, and failing, shot himself.

The will of Mrs. Frances U. Lorillard has been filed. In it is a clause which reads: "As my son has disgraced me, I hereby totally disinherit him."

Henry Aubert and his wife were found dead in their bedroom, in Jersey City, yesterday morning. It is thought to be a case of double suicide, caused by business reverses.

The Tammany Society has given a mortgage to the Central Trust Company for a loan of $143,000, which is to be used in the cancellation of an old issue of bonds. The Fourteenth Street hall is security for the loan.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry has furnished some puzzling questions for the customs officers to decide as to the age of the furniture which he recently imported as "antiques." The matter will probably be referred to the courts.

Maggie Cullamore, an inmate of the Wayside Home, in Brooklyn, where efforts were being made to bring her back to habits of sobriety, determined yesterday to obtain a drink. She dropped from a second-story window and broke both ankles.

George Moore Smith took the oath of office yesterday as Police Commissioner. He declared himself untrammeled by pledges of any kind, and a like declaration with regard to him was made by the Mayor. He refused to commit himself as to the merits of Col. Grant's course.

Mrs. Mahler was found dead in her flat, at 304 West Forty-second Street yesterday morning, after a jealous quarrel with her husband. He says she shot herself after trying to kill him. Her daughter by a former marriage confirms Mahler's story that she was insanely jealous of him.

Balensi's counsel says he does not yet know whether his client is the French banker who robbed Lebaudy or not. Marcus & Co.'s attorney declares that they will not consent to the withdrawal of the charges on which Balensi was arrested. The "Bellwood" family has disappeared from its residence in Philadelphia.

The first protest against the collection of duties under the new tariff law on goods which arrived in this port before 4 P. M July 24 has been filed by a Memphis house. No certificates of liquidation of duties under the new act have yet been issued to New York importers, the work of the Appraisers' Department being considerably behind.

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JERSEY LIGHTING COMBINE

Newark Gas and Electric Companies Have Agreed to Consolidate Their Interests.

MAY COVER THE WHOLE STATE

United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, Which Controls the Jersey City and Paterson Gas Interests, a Factor in the Deal.

NEWARK, Aug. 2.—According to Philip N. Jackson, President of the People's Light and Power Company, there will within a month be a consolidation of the gas and electric interests of this city, which are now controlled by the corporation of which he is the head, and the Newark Gas Company. For some time past there has been great activity in the gas and electric lighting stocks of this city, and local stock brokers have been snapping up every share they could obtain. This was especially true of the electric stock. When questioned regarding the matter to-day Mr. Jackson said:

"While a larger majority of our stockholders reside in this city, the investment has attracted considerable outside capital, like the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, which has within a month secured possession of more than $60,000 of stock. That does not mean, however, that there is any prospect of outside capitalists securing control of the People's Company or of the consolidated organization which is soon to be formed, either, for a safe majority of the stock is held by Newark capitalists, who will see that it does not pass into foreign control.

"As to the project of consolidation, it has been under consideration for a long time, the plans are matured, and all that remains to complete it is the return from abroad of Henry C. Kelsey and others, who, with certain stockholders now here, control both companies. Some of those who hold a controlling interest in the gas company are largely interested in our company. This creates a mutual interest, and the consolidation will be effected on those lines. A combination of interests such as proposed will be mutually advantageous to the stockholders of both companies by increasing returns on their investment and to consumers by reducing rates, both being made possible by a reduction in cost of maintenance."

Mr. Jackson would not discuss the terms of the proposed consolidation, but said it would be arranged somewhat on the lines of the Consolidated Gas and Electric Company of Rochester, N. Y. Six companies were in existence there, three gas and as many electric light, he said, and a few years ago they were united under a general management. Since then the cost to consumers had been reduced from 10 to 20 per cent., and the earnings of the company had shown a decided increase. The selling price of the electric stock to-day was 102, and that of the gas stock 165.

When the consolidation is perfected it will at the outset control nearly all the lighting interests of New Jersey, and it is possible that it may eventually embrace the lighting interests of the entire State. Nearly every light and power plant of importance that is not controlled by either the People's Light and Power Company or the Newark Gas Company is owned or controlled by the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia. The latter concern controls the gas interests of Jersey City and Paterson.

That it proposes to play an important part in the consolidation of the Newark concern is made evident by the large block of electric stock purchased by the company direct, as well as by the individual holdings of some of its principal officers. From that it may be inferred that the new combination will eventually control all the gas and electric light and power interests of the State. If it should it will be the largest and most powerful aggregation of capital in the State, for the united interests of the Newark companies alone will probably represent a capital of $15,000,000, and with the rest of the State included, it would not fall far short of $50,000,000.

SCHOONER A. D. LAMSON SUNK.

In Collision with an Unknown Steamer off Cape Henry.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—A dispatch was received to-day by the Maritime Exchange from Norfolk stating that the schooner A. D. Lamson, from Baltimore for Charleston, was sunk off Cape Henry last night. It is supposed the schooner was run into by a steamer.

Pettit & Co. of this city, part owners of the vessel, received a telegram to-day from Norfolk saying the crew of eight men had landed in their boats near that city. Nothing is known of the vessel which collided with the Lamson. The schooner was coal-laden. Her capacity was 426 tons, and she was owned in Philadelphia and Jersey City.

GOLD SEEKERS MASSACRED.

White Pioneers Tomahawked by Savages in New Guinea.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 2.—Not long ago great numbers of Australia's huge army of unemployed were attracted by stories of fabulous gold panning at Papua and other interior points in New Guinea. Their ranks have been thinned by murder, starvation, and fatal swamp fevers.

The remnant of these white pioneers went to Vanapa for a final effort to make their fortunes and return. For months they lived on "damper" and tea. Natives in the vicinity claimed to be ill-treated by the Government, and decided to teach it a lesson by massacring all the whites within reach. The massacre occurred eighty-five miles from Port Moresby. The entire settlement of natives and whites had their heads split open by a large band of savages. The Government has sent military police to surround the natives and shoot them if necessary. Wholesale arrests will be made.

AN ANGRY MILLIONAIRE.

John W. Bookwalter Quits Springfield (Ohio) for Good.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 2.—John W. Bookwalter, the Springfield and New York millionaire, has created a big sensation by placing all of his large real estate holdings here except his factory in the hands of C. B. Kissell, a real estate agent, for immediate sale. The property includes the Grand Opera House, the Bookwalter Block, the Lagonda Hotel, and several lots.

Mr. Bookwalter's action is due to the city tearing down a stairway he built in an alley six weeks ago. He declared that he would not own property here if he could not have his way, and at once ordered the Grand Opera House closed. Manager Foltz in consequence had to cancel over seventy contracts.

Mr. Bookwalter was a candidate last Fall for the Democratic nomination for President. He sailed last Thursday for Europe, where he expects to spend the remainder of his life.

Vessel Burned by Her Crew.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 2.—The British barkentine Cypher was completely destroyed by fire to-day, with her cargo of resin and lumber, valued at $6,500. The vessel was worth $7,000. Some of the crew did not want to go to sea, and it is thought they set the vessel on fire to keep from sailing. There have been no arrests.

Pennsylvania Railroad's 23d Street Station.

The quickest and best ferryboats on the river ply between the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at the foot of West 23d Street and Jersey City. It is a delightful and attractive ride. From Jersey City all the trains of the great Pennsylvania Railroad system start for all sections of the land. The 23d Street Station is easily accessible from all New York.—Adv.

ILLINOIS MILITIA FIGHT.

Three Hundred of Them in a Row with Citizens Over Some Kegs of Beer—A Citizen Wounded.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 2.—Three hundred members of the Seventh Regiment, Illinois National Guard, had trouble with citizens to-day. After a clash about some kegs of beer which the soldiers were bringing into Camp Lincoln the citizens ran, and part of the Guard followed. Three soldiers were prostrated by the heat as a result of the run.

Then there was a general mix-up between the soldiers and citizens. One citizen was wounded by a bayonet thrust.

FATAL DUEL IN DENVER.

Two "Crooks" Fight with Pistols in a Small Room—Both Killed.

DENVER, Aug. 2.—A duel between two "crooks," F. H. Edgar of Salt Lake City, and Harry Duff, supposed to be "Billy" O'Brien of San Francisco, in a small room in a hotel on the corner of Curtis and Fifteenth Streets this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, resulted in the death of both men.

The duelists and a fellow called George Sheldon, who is believed to be James Cullen, recently released from the Utah Penitentiary, came here a week ago from Salt Lake City, where they had been "working" the visitors to the Pioneers' Jubilee.

Edgar had considerable money, but Duff swindled him out of nearly all of it. This led to a quarrel, and both men drew their revolvers and began firing. Duff fell with a bullet through his heart, and Edgar was so badly wounded in the abdomen that he died a few hours later.

Several compromising letters from notorious characters throughout the country were found in Edgar's clothing. The police are of the opinion that they were members of a very bold gang of swindlers and robbers who have been busy in the West for several months.

NEW ROCHELLE'S TAX LEVY.

Valuations Under the New Assessment Have Been Almost Quadrupled —Some Specimen Figures.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The tax levy is complete. It was thrown open for inspection to-day. Justice Martin J. Keogh lives here, and it was he who called the attention of the Grand Jury to the lax methods of assessors throughout the county and caused a reformation.

Last year the amount of personal tax levied in New Rochelle was $50,000. This year it is $300,000. Last year the real estate was taxed on a basis of a total valuation of $4,000,000. The valuation this year is $14,000,000. Among those who will find their valuations increased is Justice Keogh. Last year he was assessed on a valuation of $22,000 real and no personal property. This year his real property was set down at $70,000 and his personal at $40,000. The assessors have increased all valuations about four or five times over what they were last year.

The largest valuation in the town is that of The Iselin family. It will be taxed upon $1,000,000, equally divided between real and personal property. Adrian Iselin, Sr., is taxed on $293,000 real and $19,295 personal. Adrian Iselin, Jr., has $143,800 real and $337,850 personal. C. Oliver Iselin is set down for but $3,000, as his property is mostly in the Tower of Mamaroneck.

The largest personal assessment is against the estate of David Jones, which is set down for a valuation of $908,000. Starin's Glen Island is valued at $215,000. The New Haven Railroad is valued at $909,000. The property of the New York Athletic Club at $25,000. The Lawrence Davenport estate is down for $151,000 real, and $32,000 personal.

The assessors are James Ross, George E. Lambden, and Peter Bergen. It is expected there will be an attendance of several hundred people on Sept. 1, when the assessors meet to hear appeals.

OWES HER LIFE TO HER CHILD.

Rescue of a Woman Whom Her Husband Threw into a Canal.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—Mrs. Bradford Voxhall called at the office of the Prosecuting Attorney to-day to get a warrant for her husband on the charge of assault and battery.

The wife's story is that her husband threw her into the canal. Her daughter Myrtle, aged only nine years, swam to her, and, holding her mother's chin up with her hand, guided her to the canal bank.

FELTS SAYS HE WILL FLY.

Tests His Machine and Promises Flight from Pike's Peak.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 2.—William B. Felts, the man who recently made the statement that he would fly from the summit of Pike's Peak to Cameron's Cone, and thence to Colorado Springs, made a thorough test of his aeroplanes and flying apparatus yesterday. He took his aeroplanes to the summit of the mountain for a trial.

The atmosphere was found to be of sufficient brace to support Mr. Felts's body, and he declares that on next Sunday he will be able to carry out this promise to the letter.

WOMAN DROVE A MILK WAGON.

Married Now and Sues Her Mother for Ten Years' Wages.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2.—Mrs. Mary T. Hughes filed suit against her mother, Mrs. Penelope Bagley, proprietress of the Kennedy Dairy, to-day for $5,040, alleged to be due for ten years' services as driver of a milk wagon. The plaintiff alleges that she began to drive for a salary of $40 per month, but during the entire ten years, or until she was married, never received a cent.

Mrs. Bagley alleges that she fed and clothed her daughter, who helped at home, as did other members of the family, and that the suit grows out of objections to the man her daughter married.

SHOT DEAD BY HIS FATHER.

Fate of James Miller, Who Lived Near Boulder, Col.

BOULDER, Col., Aug. 2.—James Miller was shot and killed near here this morning by A. C. Miller, his father. The trouble arose over the turning of horses into a field by the son. The father, after arming himself with a gun, drove the animals out.

As he came back from the field he knocked at his son's door. The son came out and started for his father. The father says his son's intentions were hostile. At any rate, the father put his gun to his shoulder and shot the son dead.

After the killing the father came to Boulder and gave himself up to the police.

FEW SAILORS AT CHICAGO.

Sixteen of Five Hundred Applicants May Join the Navy.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 2.—Between the mental examination and the physical examination few of the applicants will be seamen in the new White Navy. That was plainly seen to-day at the new receiving office at 20 Michigan Avenue, where 500 men pushed against the doors of the examining rooms, and but twenty-five or so went so far as the doctor. Of this twenty-five about sixteen were found sound physically and strong and clear of eye, and they began drawing navy pay. After the men had passed both the doctor and the mental examiners they signed their shipping papers and were told to report every morning.

Ward off bilious attacks by the use of TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. 50c. and $1. All druggists.—Adv.

GAMING, AND NO GAMING

Sheriff of Queens Says One Thing, the North Beach Captain Another.

DUTY TO ARREST IS CLEAR

Though Paid by a Private Company, the Police Are Bound to Take Cognizance of a Felony Committed Before Their Eyes.

"I am glad that the press has started this investigation, and I make no pretense of showing ignorance that gambling devices have been in operation in this vicinity.

"I defy any one to show that my record is not clean, not only in this matter, but in my whole career of twenty-one years of police duty."

These declarations were made yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES by Police Captain J. A. Corrigan of North Beach, when asked why the gamblers were permitted to operate openly within 200 yards of his station.

"North Beach is the finest resort in the world; it is a regular paradise. The nicest and the best people, only, go there, and they are all quiet and well-behaved.

"There is no gambling there, and if I received evidence that there was any I would send 100 men to the place immediately and break it up."

These declarations came from the Sheriff of Queens County, Henry Doht, when approached by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES on the same subject.

Both the Police Captain and the Sheriff were frankly interviewed for the purpose of discovering the reason for what appears to be a disinclination on the part of the proper authorities to suppress the violations of law exposed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday.

Sheriff Doht was the first seen yesterday. He is a comparatively young man, and his ignorance concerning the gambling which has been thriving in his county for some time seems to agree with him. He was in a jolly humor, and replied to most of the questions put to him with a laugh. He denied any knowledge of gambling being done openly in the county, though he had not visited North Beach lately, and he said that he had every confidence in Capt. Corrigan. The Captain, he added, was a regularly commissioned Deputy Sheriff, and it was his duty to stop any felony that came under his observation in the county. His authority was not limited to the property of the Bowery Bay Building and Improvement Company, which paid him for his services.

District Attorney Youngs of Queens County is away on his vacation. An effort was made to find his assistant, Mr. Davidson, but he was not in his office in the Court House at 2:30 P. M. and not in his other office at Jamaica when the reporter made two calls there in the afternoon.

At North Beach yesterday the only patrons were women and children. The only proprietor of a game of chance visible was a woman, who cried out in vain to the passer-by to "Step up an' ring 'em, an', remember, if yer win I lose." She had a stand of walking canes, which was sprinkled with five-dollar bills to inveigle the seeker after uncarned wealth.

Capt. Corrigan was at the police station. He said that he had all he could do to see that good order was kept on the 400 acres of the Bowery Beach Building and Improvement Company, for which service it paid him. There were 125,000 persons at the beach on Sunday. "The gamblers, if there were any," he continued, "are on the Anderson property, which is not under my care. I have eighteen policemen, who are Deputy Sheriffs, and none of them is posted outside of the Bowery Bay property, although they make arrests in the adjacent properties if called upon to do so.

"I am glad that an investigation has been started. I have an income sufficient to give me a comfortable home. No gambler can say that he has ever given me a cent."

While Capt. Corrigan was talking, a man entered the room in almost breathless haste and said that he had just witnessed a game of dice at J. Richard's hotel on Jackson Boulevard. Two men had won $10 from a third, but had returned the money when he protested. Capt. Corrigan coolly told his informant that Richard's Hotel was not in North Beach and so he could not do anything in the matter.

PREACHER SUES FOR SLANDER.

Oscar Kelsch of Chicago Asks the Lutheran Synod for $15,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Oscar Kelsch, until recently pastor of the St. Nicolai German Evangelical Lutheran Church, this morning filed a suit in the Circuit Court against J. Zimmerman, the head of the Synod of the Lutheran Evangelical Church of North America, for $15,000 damages for slander.

The complaint grows out of the publication in Der Fridensbote, the organ of the Synod, of a card reflecting on the character of Mr. Kelsch. On account of the publication of this card, it is alleged, Mr. Kelsch has lost his pastorate and is now without means of support from his calling.

SUMMARY JERSEY JUSTICE.

Officers at Woodbury Said to Have Beaten Thieves.

WOODBURY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Sheriff Collins of Gloucester County is angry over information which was brought to him to-day, and it is likely many of the special officers now on the rolls of the county will lose their shields, if they do not have to answer before a trial jury. Washington Park, on the Delaware, is frequented by thousands every week, and attracts many crooks from Philadelphia. It is said to be owned by William J. Thompson. Pickpockets are its bane. There is always a crush and jam at the landing stage during the arrival and departure of boatloads of excursionists, and this gives the thieves a splendid chance to work. There is a force of special policemen in the park. All these men are sworn in as Deputy Sheriffs.

Despite stories to the effect that pickpockets were being arrested every once in a while at the park, there were only a few brought to the jail, and the Sheriff caused an investigation. He now says he has ascertained that justice has been administered locally by the officers on duty at the park. It has been their custom, it is claimed, to take a prisoner to the lockup in the park and then pound and beat him. It is even asserted that flogging was resorted to. After the victim had recovered from his experience he was kicked out and escorted to a boat for Philadelphia. Several crooks well known to the Philadelphia police are said to have received this treatment, and it is said that evidence showing that six men were flogged or beaten can be obtained. "Trumps," a well-known pickpocket, is said to have been thus treated yesterday. Another crook, also from Philadelphia, is said to have begged so hard for mercy yesterday that he was allowed to depart after the booting.

LEE MERIWETHER BADLY HURT.

Thrown from His Bicycle and His Left Ankle Fractured.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2.—Ex-Labor Commissioner Lee Meriwether, candidate for Mayor of St. Louis at the last election, was seriously injured in a collision while riding a bicycle at 8 o'clock last evening. He was thrown violently to the ground, breaking his left ankle, the bones protruding through the flesh. To-day he was very weak. Amputation was talked of, but Mr. Meriwether forbade it. His physicians fear blood poisoning.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Cab Service.

It is the best in equipment and cheapest in rates. It brings the Pennsylvania Railroad's 23d Street Station to the close and convenient use of all sections of New York. Call a cab and try it.—Adv.

NIGHT BATTLE IN FORDHAM

Prowlers Put to Flight by Residents After Many Shots Were Fired.

POSSES SEARCH IN BRONX PARK

Four Intruders, Supposed to be Italians, Made a Bold Attempt to Enter the Parks Residence—Two Young Men Fight Them Off.

A pitched battle with supposed robbers enlivened the closing hours of Sunday in Fordham. About a dozen shots were fired, and stones were used besides as weapons of defense, and when the intruders were put to flight more than a hundred citizens turned out in volunteer posses and searched the neighborhood till toward daybreak.

Mathias Parks, a retired grocer, and his wife were sitting on the front stoop of their cottage, on Hoffman Street, near Pelham Avenue, shortly before midnight Sunday, and a little way up the street Charles Parks, twenty-three years old, and Matthew Quinn, a friend of his, living in Fulton Avenue, near Pelham, were conversing. They noticed two men prowling suspiciously on the opposite side of the street where it was quite dark on account of a number of shade trees.

Quinn and Parks called out to them asking what was their errand.

"None of your business!" was the surly reply. "We have a right to walk the street, haven't we?"

This answer made the young men the more watchful, and presently they saw the two suspects rush across the street upon the piazza, pushing Mr. and Mrs. Parks, who are well on in years, roughly aside as if to make their way into the house. At this young Parks and his companion hurried up and again demanded to know what the intruders wanted.

"Only a drink of water," one replied.

"I'll get you a drink," cried Charles Parks, and running back of the house he presently reappeared with a baseball bat, which he held behind him. At this the two men drew revolvers and began to retreat. Parks let drive at the pistol arm of one and knocked his weapon from his hand.

The other got behind a tree. Parks, picking up the revolver of the former owner, who was running to get across the street. The man behind the tree then, according to Parks's story, began shooting at him, and fired three shots, but missed.

When this fusillade was fairly started two more men appeared, coming from a vacant lot across the street, and one began popping at Parks with his revolver. Meanwhile young Quinn had found shelter behind another tree, and finding a pile of stones handy began bombarding the enemy, with good results.

Young Parks says that eight shots were fired at Quinn and him, and he fired several in return. The fellow behind the tree then ran across to the others near the vacant lot, and all made off toward Bronx Park. The neighborhood is close to St. John's College, Fordham, and the men did not take to their heels to the shooting had attracted the attention of neighbors, and several watchmen about the college grounds came running to the scene. It was not long until there were several score of persons gathered, among them Policeman Hanna of 852 Pelham Avenue, near by. He was in bed at the time, not on duty, and said three shots went through the window of his bedroom.

They divided up into squads of twenty and thirty and searched for a long time, but found no trace of the gang. It is not believed any of them was hit by the shots fired.

Young Parks, who did most of the talking with the men, says he thinks they were Italians, as they talked in broken English. His father and mother are of the same opinion. He took the revolver up to Tremont police station and placed the affair in the hands of Capt. Price, who has detectives at work investigating. Meanwhile citizens are taking precautions to protect themselves.

BELT IMPROPERLY INSULATED.

Autopsy Revealed Cause of the Bicycle Aeronaut's Death.

NEWTOWN, L. I., Aug. 2.—This morning an autopsy was performed on the body of Frank McDonnell, professionally known as Prof. Arion, the aerial bicyclist, who was killed last night while performing on a high wire in Ridgewood Park.

The autopsy showed that McDonnell's death was caused by an electric shock which he received through an improperly insulated belt which he wore.

Among his possessions found in the dressing room was a bankbook showing that the dead man had a bank account of $25,000 in the Hamilton Bank of Fort Wayne.

On Friday, Coroner Haslem and a jury will meet at Woodside and endeavor to place the responsibility for McDonnell's death.

SAVED HIS WIFE AND CHILD.

George Draper and Family Go over a Falls Near Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 2.—George Draper of Salt Point is the hero of an exciting adventure that occurred yesterday, in which he and his wife and fifteen-year-old daughter Pearl were the participants. A stream flows near the Draper mansion, which the recent heavy rains have swollen into a rushing torrent. Draper underestimated the force of the current, and yesterday afternoon thought that he could safely take his family out for a sail. He secured a stanch skiff and pushed off from the shore with his wife and child in the stern of the boat.

A short distance the party drifted with the stream, going at a rapid pace, which was suddenly increased as the boat shot around a bend. Draper then remembered, to his horror, that there was a falls below, and that the high water had extended the limit below which he could ordinarily venture with safety. By dint of his utmost effort he briefly held the boat against the current in a struggle to reach shore, but one oar broke and left him helpless and the craft at the mercy of the rushing flood.

Draper clasped his wife and daughter in his arms, and together they plunged over the falls, which are thirty feet high. At the bottom the three were dragged under by the impact of the falling mass of water above them. Several moments elapsed before a favoring eddy swept them down stream. Draper held fast to his wife, but his daughter was torn from him. He swam ashore with his burden, and went back after his daughter. Twice she went down before his eyes, but the third time he caught her by the hair as she came up. After a long struggle, owing to his exhausted condition, he grasped a bush and held fast to it until he could get a foothold on the bank and draw himself and his daughter up. Pearl was unconscious, and the services of a doctor were needed to restore her.

TO OUST URBANA OFFICIALS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Gov. Bushnell to-day directed the Attorney General to bring quo warranto proceedings in the Supreme Court to have declared forfeited the offices now held by Mayor Charles H. Ganson of Urbana and Sheriff Lewis McLane of Champaign County. The petition to be filed is based upon affidavits now in the hands of the Attorney General, and will charge these officials with having failed to perform their sworn duty at the time of the Urbana riot.

The affidavits charge Mayor Ganson with direct complicity in the plot to overawe the militia and lynch "Chick" Mitchell, the negro. The evidence upon which the action is to be brought has been obtained by a committee of colored citizens of Columbus.

Rockwood's Artistic Cabinet Photographs, $6 per dozen. Ground floor, 1,440 Broadway.—Adv.

WON ICE CREAM, FROZE AN ARM

A Jersey City Boy Held His Hand and Arm in Salted Ice Over Four Minutes.

Theodore Lockwood, twelve years old, of 155 Van Winkle Street, Jersey City, is likely to lose his right arm as the result of a foolhardy act to secure a plate of ice cream. He and George Tier and Thomas Madden, two lads of the same age, were playing yesterday in the rear of Simon Wolf's confectionery, at 7 James Avenue. Wolf was in the yard turning the crank of a big ice-cream freezer.

The boys went into the yard and teased him to give them a plate of cream. In the hope of getting rid of them, he said he would give a plate of cream to the boy who could hold his hand longest in the freezing mixture surrounding the cream. The boys accepted the banter, bared their arms, and thrust them into the mixture.

Tier only held his hand in the mixture for about a minute. Madden stood the cold about two and a half minutes. Lockwood, although he had won the prize, kept his hand in the mixture four and a half minutes. He said he wanted to show how much cold he could stand. Suddenly he withdrew his hand, exclaiming that he had lost all feeling in his arm. In a few moments his hand and arm were swollen terribly.

Wolf, who had become alarmed at the result of his joke, took the boy to the City Hospital. Dr. Colyer said he thought the arm would have to be amputated. He applied the usual remedies, bandaged the arm, and told Lockwood to return to-day, when the fate of his arm will be decided.

CHARLES W. SPALDING ILL.

Chicago's Convicted Defaulter Said to be a Physical Wreck from Brooding Over His Cares.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Ex-Banker Charles Warren Spalding is ill. Brooding over his conviction has seriously affected his nervous organization. His appetite, never very robust, has almost entirely forsaken him, and the ex-Treasurer of the University of Illinois is now a physical wreck. The mental worry and excitement of three trials has had its effect, and his appearance indicates that he is rapidly breaking down.

This morning he denied himself to all visitors except his former private secretary, Herbert E. Skinner. Several personal fiends, among them Mrs. Waters, who at one time kept house for Spalding, called to see him early. Spalding sent back word from his cell when the presence of his friends was announced, that he desired to be excused.

Never before since he has been in jail has the ex-banker been in such a generally broken-down condition.

SMALL TORNADO IN IOWA.

JEFFERSON, Iowa, Aug. 2.—A small tornado passed through the northern part of Greene County this morning, sweeping away barns, houses, and stacks of grain. Several persons are reported slightly injured.

TORNADO IN ALABAMA.

A Storm Passes Over Setohatchee, Leveling Many Buildings.

LETOHATCHIE, Ala., Aug. 2.—A disastrous storm passed over the town to-day. The cloud, which was funnel shaped, gathered three miles north, and passed off in a southeastern direction. Houses, fences, trees, and crops were laid low in its path.

Two new churches are total wrecks and many residences and stores were seriously damaged. No loss of life has been reported. The direction it took in the county is without telegraphic communication.

BOUGHT A WIFE FOR $3.

Reading (Penn.) Man Who Sold Her Testifies to the Fact.

READING, Penn., Aug. 2.—George Phillips and wife had a hearing to-day before Alderman Merkel on the charge of stabbing Harry Kemp. In the course of the testimony it was alleged that Phillips was never married to the woman he calls his wife and that he had bought her for $3.

Luther Lex, who resides in the southern section of this city, testified: "I was married to the woman Phillips calls his wife six years ago. About three years ago Phillips frequently came to my house and I noticed the two were becoming quite friendly. This irritated me, and I told Phillips if he would give me $3 he could have my wife. He consented, and paid me that amount, and from that day she has been living with him, I having had nothing to do with her."

BITTEN BY A RATTLER.

Adventure of a Texas Girl Summering Near Shandaken.

SHANDAKEN, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Gertie Schmidt, a pretty, seventeen-year-old girl of Galveston, Texas, who is summering in the Big Indian Valley, near this place, may die from the effects of a snake-bite that she received Sunday.

As the girl stooped to pluck some flowers a large rattlesnake darted from a bush some distance above her and fell on her back. As she arose the snake coiled about her neck.

Seizing the snake by the head the girl essayed to free herself from its tightening coils, but unsuccessfully, and then the fangs of the reptile pierced her arm.

The girl screamed for help. Before assistance came another snake approached her. The second rattler she stamped to death. Just then Thomas Burns arrived and killed the first snake.

Burns sucked the poison from Miss Schmidt's arm and gave her whisky. All Sunday night and to-day the girl's condition was critical.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The region of high temperature has remained nearly the same as Sunday afternoon, except a decided relief in the Middle Missouri Valley, due to an advancing high pressure area. Concordia reports 102; Kansas City, Little Rock, and Montgomery, 100; Jacksonville, St. Louis, Springfield, (Ill.,) Nashville, Cairo, and Memphis, 98; Dodge City, Palestine, New Orleans, Pensacola, Chattanooga, and Savannah, 96; the highest at Washington City, 86.

The pressure is high off the New England and Gulf coasts, and in the Red River of the North Valley.

Scattered showers have occurred in the South Atlantic States, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and on the middle slope.

The temperature has fallen in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and on the northern slope, and has remained stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	65	68	69
6 A. M.	69	66	69
9 A. M.	72	72	75
12 M.	78	75	79
3 P. M.	77	82	81
6 P. M.	77	76	80
9 P. M.	74	71	78
12 P. M.	71	71	75

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75¾
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1896	73
Corresponding date for last twenty years	72

Pennsylvania Railroad Company

Announces a rate of $2.50 New York to Philadelphia and return, account L. A. W. Meeting. Tickets sold Aug. 3 and 4 good until Aug. 9, inclusive.—Adv.

PRESIDENT ANDREWS' CASE

Ais Fellow-Professors of Brown Protest to the Trustees in His Behalf.

DEMAND FOR FREE SPEECH

Oppose the Silver Standard Idea, but Think the University Should Allow Absolute Liberty of Utterance on Public Questions.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 2.—Twenty-four of the thirty-seven professors and assistant professors have signed an open letter to the corporation of Brown University protesting against the action of that body relative to the case of President Andrews. The letter says:

"The action taken by your honorable body with reference to President Andrews at your meeting of June 17 last, aroused at the time much comment, both public and private. Its tendency seemed to us then to be a matter of grave moment, much more must it so appear to us at the present time, when it has been clearly interpreted by your committee, when the resignation of the President has followed as a direct and natural consequence, and when, in the public opinion of New England, upon whose good-will we are dependent, the university stands in so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator."

The general attitude of the corporation on

RICHES ON STEWART RIVER

A Stream Three Times the Size of the Klondike That Flows Over Golden Sands—

GOOD FINDS ON RIVER BARS

Hundreds of Miners on the Way to the New District, Which Has Been Prospected for Only Ten Miles from the Yukon.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 2.—The scene of the next big mining in the newly discovered placer fields of the Northwest Territory will be on Stewart River. Hundreds are now on their way to the new district, about which only the vaguest accounts have been received. Enough, however, is known to induce the belief that the Stewart River district will be a larger producer of placer gold even than the now famous Klondike.

Miners who know the facts about Stewart River, Bear River, and other tributaries of the Stewart, cannot be induced to talk about the new district.

A letter received here yesterday by the steamer Alki states, however, that a party of gold-hunters that went into the Yukon from Dyea early in the Spring met a river steamer coming up the Yukon a short distance below the mouth of Stewart River, loaded down with men, all bound for the new diggings.

Two Indian prospectors motioned across the Yukon, at the mouth of the Stewart, to the party, beckoning them to come over. The current was too swift and their raft was carried on. It was then determined to go on to Klondike.

Stewart River is a half mile wide at its mouth and is 180 miles long—three times the size of the Klondike. It has innumerable tributaries, and these rise within thirty miles of the headwaters of the Klondike. Good finds have been made on the river bars, pay dirt being found without going to bed rock.

At last accounts the river had been prospected but ten miles up from its mouth. It is believed by well-informed Alaska miners that the big quartz ledge that has fed Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks for centuries past has furnished the headwaters of the Stewart with gold lining as rich as those found in the Klondike district.

RAILWAY OVER WHITE PASS.

Builder of the Trail Says the Rails Will Soon Be Laid.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 2.—Alexander Bellingham, representative of the British Columbia Development Association, who built the trail over White Pass, arrived yesterday on the Alki from Skagway Bay. He admitted that his company was engaged in developing a new route into the Northern gold fields.

He said: "Capt. Garside and myself laid out and built the White Pass which is now used from Skagway Bay by the majority of those going into the Yukon Basin by the overland route.

It was built as a preliminary to the construction of a railroad over the pass by the British Columbia Development Association. By this time next year the railroad will be completed and in operation.

CRUSH OF GOLD SEEKERS.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 2.—The steamer Queen arrived from the north at an early hour this morning. She brought no late news from the mines, but reports 400 people camped at Skagway Bay and 50 at Dyea. They are unable to get goods taken into the lakes, as packers cannot handle the business.

There will be a terrible crush there when the boats which left here after the Queen, seven in number, arrive. It is safe to say that not half the men will get away from Skagway before this year, and even then a large number of horses on the way up it will be impossible to handle all the freight.

ALASKAN MILITARY POST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Under orders issued by Acting Secretary of War Melkeljohn, Capt. P. H. Ray and Lieut. Richardson, Eighth Infantry, have started from Port D. A. Russell, Wyoming, for Alaska. Their orders are to go as far as Circle City at least, and make as much of an investigation of the conditions at the gold fields as the short time remaining of this season will permit.

They will sail on Aug. 5 from Seattle, and the War Department officials are confident that they will not only be able to get into the Klondike region this season, but also to make their exit before the country is closed by Winter. Upon the report by Capt. Ray will depend the action of the War Department in the matter of establishing a post and a military force in the vicinity of the gold fields.

Steamers for Alaskan Trade.

SEATTLE, Aug. 2.—The Northern Transportation and Trading Company has let a contract to Moran Brothers of Seattle for the construction of three new river steamers to ply on the Yukon River from St. Michael's to Dawson City, and for a tug to be used in the vicinity of St. Michael's. The same company will bring three steamships around the Horn from the Atlantic coast this Winter to Seattle, and will use them on the run to St. Michael's.

Juneau Becoming Depopulated.

SEATTLE, Aug. 2.—The steamer Alki arrived in port yesterday, with 400 passengers from Juneau, Sitka, and Fort Wrangell. Her officers report having left a large colony at Dyea, all the members of which were in the best of health and spirits. The steamer brought no information from the interior. Juneau is fast becoming depopulated. Stocks of goods have been so reduced by the purchases of those leaving for the journey up the Yukon that it would be difficult to secure an outfit.

Steamer Portland All Right.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 2.—The story sent out from Port Townsend that the steamer Portland, en route to St. Michaels, had been lost, is untrue. It is true that the Portland had been wrecked caused consternation here, as there were on board about 400 passengers, most of whom are from this city.

SELMA LARSEN NOT POISONED.

Coroner's Jury at Poughkeepsie Agrees on a Verdict in the Parlormaid's Case.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 2.—The Coroner's jury returned a verdict to-day in the case of Selma Larsen, the pretty parlormaid of Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore of Staatsburg.

After about an hour's deliberation the majority verdict, which was signed by seven jurors, was submitted to Coroner Bevier to the effect that the girl's death was due to causes unknown from the evidence, and the verdict of the minority signed by four jurors was that she died from natural causes. Later the full jury agreed that Miss Larsen was not poisoned, which is the end of the case.

Miss Larsen, who was twenty years of age, left the home of her employer two weeks ago last Saturday to visit her sister in New York. On the train she was taken suddenly sick, and was removed to the General Hospital at Fishkill, where she died in great pain twenty-four hours later. The action of William Charvell, Mrs. Dinsmore's butler, in hastening to the hospital on his bicycle and taking away two bottles of wine which he had taken from his employer's wine cellar and given to the maid, excited suspicion and caused Mrs. Dinsmore to demand an autopsy.

The chemist who was employed to examine the girl's stomach wrote that he had analyzed the contents and found no poison of any kind. He states that, as he was instructed to make tests for mercury, especially, he has not analyzed the stomach itself for the reason that it would be necessary to destroy the tissues by a chemical solution, which would preclude the possibility of making any further tests for other forms of poisoning.

District Attorney Wood said to-day: "The finger of suspicion points to no person. Charvell, the butler, has fully exonerated himself, and there is not even ground to believe that Miss Larsen committed suicide."

HACKETT AND PLATT CONFER.

Both Declare that There Will Be No State Convention This Year.

Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee, came to the city yesterday to consult with Senator Platt about various matters, and specially about the date for the holding of the State Committee meeting, at which a candidate or Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, the only State officer to be elected this year, will be nominated. Mr. Hackett saw Mr. Platt at 49 Broadway for a few minutes in the morning, and in the afternoon he went with him to the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, where they spent some time in discussing the various matters now troubling the Republican Party management.

Jacob Worth is adding to its perplexity by demanding that a State convention be held this year. This, it is claimed, he is doing for the purpose of strengthening the anti-Platt movement. State conventions make new State committees. Mr. Platt controls the present State Committee. He says that there will be no State convention this year. Mr. Hackett says there will be no Sate convention this year. Mr. Hackett said yesterday, also, that he would be able to tell in a day or two when the State Committee will meet. It will be about the middle of September, some time between the 10th and 15th.

Mr. Platt and his friends declare that no decision has been reached as to the nominee for Chief Justice. The "boom" for Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court has been revived, but Justice Werner of the Supreme Court, whose residence is in Rochester, is still believed to be a very probable winner.

STRONG BUTTONS GIVEN OUT.

Campaign Badges Booming Him for Mayor of Greater New York.

Campaign buttons, with a portrait of Mayor Strong, encircled with the words, "For Mayor of Greater New York," were distributed freely about City Hall yesterday. While the Mayor was momentarily absent from his desk, one of the buttons was placed prominently in view there.

The buttons were got out by the man who furnishes campaign supplies of this character for the Republican County Committee. The picture of the Mayor used is the one adopted for political purposes in 1894. It was said the Mayor knew nothing of the issue till the button man appeared at the City Hall and scores of men about the building were seen wearing them.

Greater New York's Taxes.

President Barker of the Tax Department called on Mayor Strong yesterday to urge that steps be taken for the assignment of deputies and clerks to get the Greater New York machinery for taxation in working shape. The deputies of the Tax Department usually begin their work for the collection of the next year's taxes about this time. The Mayors of this city, Brooklyn, and Long Island City, and the Supervisors of Queens and Richmond Counties, under the new charter, form a commission for the assignment of Tax Department employes, but the commission has taken no action as yet.

Prohibition Conventions.

The committee representing the Prohibitionists of Greater New York has called the City Convention for Monday, Sept. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Union Square Hall, 8 Union Square East. The primaries must be held not later than Aug. 15. The Prohibition State Convention will be held at Syracuse Sept. 7 and 8.

DEFEATED MAXIMO GOMEZ.

Brigadier Calixto Ruiz Says the Insurgents Were Dispersed in Three Engagements.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—A dispatch from Sancti Spiritus reports three engagements on successive days at Cuevas, Cabezas, and El Laurel between Maximo Gomez and the Spanish. Brigadier Calixto Ruiz says the insurgents were defeated and dispersed with heavy loss, while his own loss was insignificant.

A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba reports that three employes of the Juragua Company's iron mine staff have been executed on charge of rebellion after courtmartial.

Charles Fox, former American Consul at Cienfuegos, has been appointed Vice Consul at Santiago de Cuba in succession to John F. Hyatt, who recently resigned after the death of his wife from yellow fever.

WANTS THE CORTES RECONVENED.

Don Silvela Urges that Disputes with This Country Be Settled.

VALENCIA, Spain, Aug. 2.—Don Francisco Silvela, the Conservative leader, at a meeting here yesterday, demanded that the Cortes be reconvened in October, taking the ground that the policy of the Conservatives had failed politically, militarily, and internationally. Don Silvela also urged that steps be taken to settle the claims of both sides in the disputes between the United States and Spain.

Two Correspondents Expelled.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—Captain General Weyler has signed an order expelling from Cuba Eduardo Garcia, a local correspondent, and George Eugene Bryson, a correspondent from New York. Garcia was arrested on May 12 last. Bryson has not been arrested, but will be expelled from the island.

TWO WHITECAPS SHOT DEAD.

Alabama Farmer and His Son Drive Off Fifty Moonshiners.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 2.—Dudley Johnson and George Parker lay dead near Frank Simmons's house in the wilds of Madison County this morning. Simmons is a worthy farmer, and had informed of some of his neighbors who conducted illicit stills. They determined to assassinate him, and gathered together last night. Taking the White Cap oath and donning that garb, they went through the woods to Simmons's house and made an attack with fifty rifles.

Knowing that Simmons was prepared for them, the White Caps exposed themselves to a return fire from Simmons and his son, which was fast and furious. The extremely warm reception drove off the moonshiners pell mell. This morning the bodies of Johnson and Parker bore testimony to the deadly aim of Simmons and his son. They had barricaded their house and cut holes through which to fire. The women of the household were placed in a cellar.

SOUTHERN IRON SHIPMENTS.

Increased Tonnage About 70,000 Tons Over Last Year.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 2.—The semi-annual statement of pig iron and cast iron pipe shipments of the current year from the Southern iron field, consisting of Alabama points, Chattanooga, and Nashville, shows a gratifying increase over the corresponding period last year, especially in export iron shipments, which were a 700 per cent. increase.

The total shipments of pig iron were 491,008 tons; of iron pipe, 37,890 tons; a total tonnage of 528,898 tons. Of this amount the Birmingham district, embracing only furnaces in and immediately around Birmingham, shipped 336,327 tons of pig iron and 17,070 tons of cast iron pipe, a total tonnage of 353,406 tons. The total increased tonnage is about 70,000 tons over the same period last year.

Export shipments were as follows: Pig iron, 120,708 tons; cast-iron pipe, 2,092 tons, a 700 per cent. increase over the same period last year, the export business not properly commencing until July, 1896.

The export trade is always better in the Fall, when cotton ships are willing to take iron as ballast, a fact that holds out indications of a total expert trade for the year of 300,000 tons, against 75,000 tons last year.

Colorado Peaches Coming Here.

GRAND JUNCTION, Col., Aug. 2.—The Mesa Delta Montrose Fruit Company of Colorado has shipped sample boxes of peaches to Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburg, New York, and Boston. On arrival of these peaches a member of the Board of Trade of each city will be invited to inspect and compare the fruit with that of California.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 2.—Ten buildings, comprising barns and granaries, five miles from here, were destroyed by fire this afternoon, entailing a loss of $25,000. The property belonged to Leopold Beyer, and is partially insured.

BIG MEETING OF STRIKERS

More Than Five Thousand Miners Hold a Demonstration Near the De Armitt Mines

PRESIDENT DOLAN ARRESTED

Charges of Riot and Unlawful Assembly Against Him and Other Leaders—Situation Considered Critical, but No Trouble So Far.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 2.—The striking miners have broken all records, both as to numbers attending their mass meetings and the excellent order and law-abiding behavior they have exhibited.

They have been subject to the control of leaders, who, profiting by former experience, have so forcibly instilled into the minds of their followers the stupidity of law-breaking that the peaceful attitude and actions of the strikers have been a source of wonder to all the prophets, who have from day to day predicted dire happenings.

It is conceded by all that in former times, under similar circumstances, riot and bloodshed would have resulted long ago from the conditions under which the miners have been placed during this strike.

The mass meeting of strikers at the McCrea Schoolhouse to-day was the greatest during the strike, and probably the largest gathering of the kind ever held in Allegheny County. More than 5,000 striking miners were gathered for an all-day session, and labor leaders addressed them, while bands of music served to stir up the enthusiasm to the highest pitch.

From early morning miners of every nationality were gathering at the school house. They came in big bands and small ones, but the one that set the camp wild with enthusiasm arrived at 10:25 his morning from Turtle Creek. It consisted of 1,000 strikers from that camp, who had been endeavoring to induce the De Armitt miners to quit work. When they came in sight there was such cheering as had not been heard since the strike started. When the miners of the two parties met there were some wild scenes. Men rushed around shaking hands, shouting, and even embracing each other.

A few minutes after the arrival of the Turtle Creek division the speakers arrived in a carriage. They were M. P. Carrick, President of the Painters and Decorators' Union; W. A. Carney, Vice President of the Amalgamated Association; Mrs. Mary G. Jones, the female labor agitator of Chicago, and M. J. Counahan of the Painters and Decorators' Union. There was a rumor in the camp that Sheriff Harvey A. Lowrey would appear with Deputies and force the meeting to disperse, but it was evidently unfounded. The speeches were not of an inflammatory character, and the big crowd was orderly during the whole day.

It was announced that but twenty-nine men were at work to-day in the Plum Creek Mine, while only two or three were in the Sandy Creek Mine. The policy of the miners is to form camps at these mines, as well as at Oak Hill, and maintain large parties on guard. President Dolan announced that he could get land from private parties on which to pitch his camps. The feeling in the camp was one of triumph. The miners claim that they are on the high road to success, and the enthusiasm, which was seemingly slumbering yesterday, was at fever heat to-day.

J. T. McCoy, a member of the Typographical Union, extended the sympathy and financial support of the printers of the country, and said the organization had made a per capita assessment for five weeks to be paid for the benefit of the strikers.

A large number of the men who attended the meeting were nearly dead from hunger. Some of them had eaten nothing since 4 o'clock yesterday, and the commissary wagon had not yet arrived when the meeting was over. It was not until nearly 2 o'clock that the wagon carrying the provisions got to the camp, and when it arrived there was a rush for bread which would put to shame any football rush ever seen on the gridiron.

After the meeting was over and the men had satisfied their appetites, they went back to their camp at Turtle Creek in an orderly manner, where they rested and made preparations for to-morrow. Two new camps were instituted this afternoon after the meeting. The one at Plum Creek will be known as "Camp Resistance," the one at Sandy Creek will be called "Camp Isolation." Each camp in the district will be kept constantly supplied with guards. Headquarters, as heretofore, will be "Camp Determination," at Turtle Creek.

The force of deputies was kept busy to-night. Every move of the strikers was watched, and trouble seemed to be in the air. Both sides fear that a crisis is near at hand. The officials of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company gave out the statement to-night that their forces were increased in the Turtle Creek and Sandy Creek mines, and more men were at work at the Plum Creek mine than there had been since the campaign against the company started.

Early this morning, several hours before the massmeeting, the strikers at Camp Determination were aroused, and 500 men were ordered to march to Sandy Creek and 500 to the Plum Creek mines. President Patrick Dolan headed the force going to Sandy Creek. After proceeding a short distance Dolan was served with a writ, charging him with riot and unlawful assembly, at the instance of Thomas P. De Armitt. For a time great excitement prevailed among the marchers, but Dolan quieted them by saying that he would be all right and soon join them. He was taken back to the Justice's office and the marchers proceeded. Secretary Warner, Organizer Cameron Miller, and other leaders are included in the writ.

President Dolan gave bail for a hearing to-morrow and soon joined the strikers. Speaking of his arrest, Mr. Dolan commented bitterly on the action of Superintendent De Armitt. He accused the operators of trying to incite riot by causing an arrest at such a time and place.

SITUATION IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Delegates from Twenty Mines Make Demands—Grafton Men Evicted.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Aug. 2.—A delegate meeting of miners was held at Montgomery, twenty-five miles east of here, today. There were thirty-two delegates present and twenty mines were represented. Resolutions were passed demanding a fifty-cent rate and a check weighman on each tipple. An agreement to quit work and remain idle till a scale of prices was agreed upon for coal diggers of all States was also adopted.

Notice has been served by Superintendent A. P. Goedecke of the Flemington Mines to every striking miner in the Grafton region occupying the company's houses to vacate the property immediately. The miners are notified that their goods will be thrown into the street if they are not out within a specified time. An attempt will be made to operate the mines with non-union men.

Illinois Miners Remain Out.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—A great effort was made this morning to stampede the striking miners back to work at Belleville, Ill., but it was a failure. At all of the mines south of the town and several in other directions fires were lighted, great clouds of black smoke poured from numerous stacks, and whistles were blown long and loud, but the ruse did not work, for only six men out of the several hundred strikers went to work, and they will not be allowed to continue long, as the strikers say they will be either coaxed or forced to quit in a couple of days.

Resumption in Jellico District.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 2.—Reliable information has been received from the Jellico district, where the mines have been closed since May and over 2,000 miners are out on a strike, that work will soon be resumed. Preparations are being made at the mines and everything is ready for resumption. A number of cars were loaded Saturday. The operators held a meeting last week, and it is understood that a satisfactory wage scale will be proposed. As yet the miners have experienced little suffering on account of the strike.

Free Fight in Indiana.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Aug. 2.—This morning the miners started to work at Cabel & Co.'s mine. They were met by strikers, who requested them not to return to work. The debate ended in a free fight, in which clubs and fists played a part. Gibson Lett, one of the men who attempted to go to work, was badly used up, his scalp being laid open.

Coal Famine in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2.—The Neidringhaus Granite Ware Works, at Granite City, were closed to-day because the supply of coal had given out, and it was impossible to purchase more at a price that would leave a margin for profit. Three hundred men are thrown out of work.

Cleveland Rolling Mills Resume.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—All departments of the Cleveland Rolling Mills opened today. About 2,000 men were given work. Several departments, which shut down at the beginning of the coal strike, resumed operations.

VENDETTA ON THE EAST SIDE.

Peter Barcio, an Italian Boy, Fatally Wounds Frank Cassata to Avenge His Father's Murder.

Peter Barcio, eighteen years old, an Italian butcher, living at 443 East Thirteenth Street, shot and fatally injured, at 10 o'clock last night, in front of 248 Elizabeth Street, Frank Cassata, forty years old, a barber, whose place of residence is unknown.

The injured man was shot in the back. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was said he would die. The would-be murderer was caught after a short chase, and was locked up in the Mulberry Street Station. He admitted the shooting, and said he shot Cassata in revenge for the death of his father, Joseph Barcio, who was shot to death by Cassata in front of the same building, on the afternoon of Feb. 4, 1895, where his father kept a butcher shop.

The murder of the elder Barcio caused a sensation in the Mulberry Street Precinct. The elder Barcio and Cassata came from the same place in Italy. It was said that the two men had quarreled over a woman in Italy. On the afternoon of Feb. 4, 1895, Cassata called at Barcio's butcher shop, and in the quarrel which followed both men drew weapons. Cassata was the quicker, and sent a bullet into Barcio's heart.

Cassata was tried and was sent to the State's prison for nineteen years, but was pardoned some months ago, as it appeared doubtful to the authorities and to the Governor whether Cassata had not shot Barcio in self-defense.

As soon as young Barcio heard that his father's murderer had been released from prison, he vowed vengeance. He said that he had heard also that Cassata had determined to shoot him on sight, and Barcio determined to get in the first shot. He stationed himself on Elizabeth Street, near Prince, and awaited Cassata's appearance. The latter appeared at 10 o'clock, and, according to the story told by people in the neighborhood, the boy aimed point blank at Cassata and fired five shots at him, emptying his revolver.

Cassata fell, and the boy, thinking doubtless that he had killed him, started to escape. Detectives Edward F. Keeley and Thomas Chrystal heard the five shots and saw him running. Barcio darted into the tenement house 208 Elizabeth Street, and ran into the cellar, where he was captured.

When asked if he had committed the shooting he said: "Yes, I shot him. He shot and killed my father, and shot him while he lay dying on the ground. If I had not shot him, he would have shot me."

When the wounded man was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital it was found only one bullet had taken effect. That struck Cassata in the back, inflicting what is thought surely to be a mortal wound.

Coroner Hoeber went to the hospital late last night to take an ante-mortem statement from Cassata. The wounded man, however, was unconscious and rapidly sinking.

TROLLEY WRECKED A COACH.

Driver and His Four Passengers, Three Women and One Man, All More or Less Injured.

A Brooklyn trolley car last night succeeded in not only getting Motorman Peter Cannon in the hands of the police, but also in wrecking a coach and injuring three women and two men.

The car was No. 1,635 of the Gates Avenue line, and the coach was the property of John Gallagher of 202 Bedford Avenue and was driven by Morris O'Neill. The party in the coach consisted of Peter Grim, his wife, Matilda, and Mrs. Lizzie Bott of 374 Hamburg Avenue and Miss Minnie Bannosky of 223 Palmetto Street. Mrs. Bott was the only one of the party to be dangerously hurt. She had three ribs broken and received injuries to her spine. The rest of the party, including the driver, received cuts and bruises over the body.

The collision occurred at the corner of Hamburg Avenue and Gates Avenue. A car on either track had stopped at the crossing when the coach came between them through Hamburg Avenue. Motorman Cannon started his car too quickly, and the coach was struck and overturned. The horses were thrown from their feet and Driver O'Neill landed in the splinters of his coach among the screaming passengers.

When the trolley was backed away Mrs. Bott was found in the debris suffering great agony, while her companions, bleeding from many wounds, gathered themselves from the wreck.

Driver O'Neill managed to get control of his horses in time to prevent a runaway, and then had Motorman Cannon arrested for criminal negligence.

MR. GEORGI'S MOTHER-IN-LAW.

He Complains to the Police that She Runs Everything and that He Has No Peace.

A young man named William Georgi complained to Sergt. John Townsend of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station yesterday morning that his mother-in-law, Mrs. Darlington, who lived with his family at the Nevada Hotel, on the Boulevard, between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Streets, was creating a disturbance, and that he did not have a minute's peace. "She runs everything—my wife, children, the servants," he said, "and is trying to run the neighbors, and I don't know what to do."

He further said that his home life was happy until his mother-in-law came. She had no home, and he had taken her in rather than see her suffer.

Policeman Keegan was ordered to go and tell Mrs. Darlington to leave at once or she would be arrested. The policeman returned in half an hour and reported that Mrs. Darlington had verbally dissected her son-in-law and then himself. She said she would never leave her daughter. Mrs. Georgi's tears and protestations supplemented this.

Mr. Georgi returned home, and at 10:20 o'clock a message came from him that Mrs. Darlington still held out and was carrying on dreadfully. At 11 o'clock he came personally to the police station. "It's no use, she's making a terrible scene. The other people in the place are being disturbed." Again he went away.

Some time later a message came that Mrs. Darlington was packing her trunks, and had surrendered. At 12:15 the last message came: "We have settled the matter and Mrs. Darlington will remain." And the matter stands that way at present.

At the hotel yesterday afternoon it was said that the reunited family had gone upon an excursion to celebrate the reconciliation.

Life Insurance in China.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Advices received at the State Department are to the effect that the higher class of Chinese are taking very kindly to American plans of life insurance. Even in Tientsin the American agents are already doing a profitable business. Chang Yen Mow, managing director of the Chinese Mining Company, was among the first to insure.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:40 A. M.—403 West Thirty-second Street, Thomas Corcoran; damage, $50.

6:40 A. M.—7 Thompson Street, Richard Palmer; no damage.

12:30 P. M.—141 East Twelfth Street, John Ryan; damage slight.

3:45 P. M.—218 Avenue A, Mrs. Banks; damage, $200.

6:50 P. M.—695 Ninth Avenue, C. H. Scholard; no damage.

8:55 P. M.—136 West Twenty-seventh Street, Richard Lewis; damage, $100.

9:30 P. M.—248 West Thirty-second Street, Michael Kober; damage slight.

10 P. M.—35 Eldridge Street, Mar Letner; damage, $900.

10:45 P. M.—207 East Ninety-eighth Street, William J. Gesner; no damage.

A Cooling Drink in Fevers.

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. C. H. S. DAVIS, Meriden, Conn., says: "I have used it as a pleasant and cooling drink in fevers, and have been very much pleased."

CONVICT ATTACKS HIS KEEPER.

Incident at Auburn in Which a Herkimer Man Figures.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Charles Wilson, a Herkimer County man, serving a sentence of three years and six months, made an assault upon his guard, Capt. F. C. Barber, at the prison here to-day.

Barber succeeded in freeing himself sufficiently to use his stick. After several blows were administered upon the head of the refractory convict he was subdued. Barber escaped without injury.

Wilson was received at the prison last January. He has made attacks upon several convicts since his incarceration.

INDICTMENTS SET ASIDE.

LEADVILLE, Col., Aug. 2.—At the request of Judge Owens, in the District Court, to-day, the District Attorney "nolled" twenty-seven of the thirty-seven indictments returned by the Grand Jury Saturday against the city and county officers for failure to enforce the laws and for neglect of duty.

Judge Owens says that those indicted were reputable persons, and that to try them on such charges would be persecution. The Judge refused to have the two indictments against himself "nolled," but this will be done when another Judge is sitting in the court.

MINNESOTA WOMAN'S CRIME.

Murdered Her Husband Because He Abused Her While Drunk.

REDWOOD FALLS, Minn., Aug. 2.—John O'Connell, a well-known politician, was murdered yesterday at his farmahouse. Seven gashes in his scalp were made by some blunt instrument. After the blows had been inflicted, O'Connell's clothing was saturated with kerosene and then set on fire.

Statements of the three oldest of the children made to the authorities are to the effect that Mrs. O'Connell, wife of the murdered man, was the author of the tragedy. His wife's antipathy to drink was strong, and his abuse of her and the children while under its influence appears to have driven her temporarily insane.

THREATENED WITH DEATH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—There are prospects of trouble in Chinatown. The Highbinders have posted a list of the names of Chinese who have been condemned to death by the Hatchet men. The list includes many who stand high in business circles, and who have always interested themselves in aiding the officials in their efforts to make Chinatown a law-abiding place.

When questioned about the threats against their lives, these men stated that they believed it was the intention of the slaveowners to intimidate them if possible. They believed that they were marked, but felt confident they could take the necessary precautions to save their lives.

SEIZURE OF CHERRY JUICE.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—One hundred and fifty-six casks of cherry juice, the property of Mahalovitch, Fletcher & Co., compounders, rectifiers, and distillers, were seized by United States Surveyor of Customs Lemon late this afternoon on the charge of violation of the customs laws.

The importation was entered by the firm as cherries preserved in spirits, dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Surveyor Lemon ordered a reliquidation of the entry, and placed a duty of $1.80 per gallon on the whole importation, classing it as red cherry juice, containing more than 18 per cent. of alcohol.

The increase of duty amounts to $40,000.

WENT TO PASSAIC TO DIE.

PASSAIC, Aug. 2.—J. L. Jacobi of 351 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York, a dealer in cloaks at 714 Broadway, shot himself at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the corner of Monroe Street, this city, with a thirty-eight calibre revolver. The bullet entered over the heart. The cause is said to have been despondency. He came to Passaic on purpose to commit suicide. He will die. He is at St. Mary's Hospital.

There is no J. L. Jacobi in the New York City nor in the Business Directory, nor is there any Jacobi in business at 714 Broadway. At 351 West Fifty-eighth Street, the St. Albans family hotel, near Ninth Avenue, a Mr. Jacobi has rooms for himself, wife, and three children. The family took possession of their rooms a week ago. They came from the South. The clerk last night said he did not know Mr. Jacobi's initials, and instructed the elevator man not to take the reporter's card to Mrs. Jacobi.

JERSEY DRIVING EPISODE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 2.—Suit has been brought in the Union County Circuit Court by Peter P. Robinson, a colored man of this city, against ex-Mayor I. V. F. Randolph, the plaintiff charging the defendant with having cruelly beaten the former's horse, and demanding $2,000 damages. The suit is based on an incident that happened last Monday afternoon.

At 4:30 o'clock Robinson was driving down Watchung Avenue toward the railroad station. He saw a friend with whom he wished to speak, and pulled up by the curb. Mr. Randolph happened along a few minutes later driving his team. Just then a trolley car came along and Mr. Randolph was obliged to stop. He called to Robinson to drive up, but the latter only pulled in closer to the curb. Then, Robinson claims, Randolph alighted from his carriage, whip in hand, and gave the horse owned by the former a number of lashes. Robinson claims that his horse almost ran away with him, and that he had much trouble in escaping a serious accident.

Mr. Randolph is President of the Atlantic Trust Company of New York.

Daring Soldier Drowned.

WATERTOWN, Aug. 2.—Frederick B. Urmann, a private of the Ninth Infantry, Madison barracks, was drowned yesterday in Lake Ontario, near Sackett's Harbor. He was twenty-seven years of age. Urmann had dared Carl Haas, another soldier, to swim a distance of five miles. They started, and Urmann was drowned fifty feet from the finishing point. Haas was rescued in an exhausted condition.

Saloon Lock-out in Danville, Ill.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 2.—Every one of the forty-two saloons in Danville is closed, and the thirsty citizens must go to Germantown or the road houses for a drink. The Liquor Dealers' Association petitioned the City Council last Thursday night to lower the license from $800 to $600, and threatened to close their places on refusal. The Council refused, and this morning every saloon in the city was found closed.

Congressman Dingley's Father Ill.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 2.—The condition of Nelson Dingley, Sr., father of Congressman Dingley, is precarious. He is failing, and there is thought to be practically no chance for his recovery. Congressman Dingley arrived home this morning, and is with the sick man, who is suffering from paralysis aggravated by great age.

Court Stenographers Appointed.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—Herbert A. Briggs of Brooklyn has been appointed from the civil service eligible list as a stenographer in the Supreme Court of Kings County, at a salary of $3,000 a year. Charles W. Gould of Watertown has been appointed to a similar position in the Court of Special Sessions, in New York.

Unable to Decide the Mitchell Case.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 2.—Coroner Clapp held an inquest last night in the case of Edward Mitchell, who was found dead in the bathroom of his father's house last week. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the young man came to his death from a pistol shot wound, but whether by accident or otherwise was unknown to the jury.

George F. Smith's Body Found.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Aug. 2.—The body of George F. Smith of New York, formerly of Springfield, Mass., who was drowned yesterday afternoon off Mohigan Bluffs was recovered to-day. Mr. Smith was attacked by cramps while bathing, and sank. He nearly drowned a friend who went to his assistance. The body was badly disfigured.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—G. L. Brooks, Albuquerque; J. H. Hinds, Buenos Ayres.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—Vice President C. K. Holliday, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, Topeka.

CAMBRIDGE—Melville E. Stone, Chicago; S. Gross Horwitz, Baltimore.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator S. M. Cullom, Illinois; Chairman C. W. Hackett, Republican State Committee, Utica.

HOFFMAN—Gen. Albert Ordway, Washington; Col. A. B. Andrews, North Carolina.

HOLLAND HOUSE—M. Nicholson, London; Robert J. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.

MANHATTAN—Sidney Woollett, Newport; Judge G. P. Andrews, Tuxedo.

MURRAY HILL—State Auditor R. C. Dunn, Minnesota; Judge A. Gleason, Saratoga; George F. Lincoln, United States Consul at Antwerp.

NETHERLAND—Baron Brouea, Italy.

PARK AVENUE—Col. M. M. Blunt and Col. Alexander Piper, United States Army.

SAVOY—Robert Bage Kerr, Lakewood; H. G. Cameron, Cincinnati.

WALDORF—J. Hamilton Benn, London; Congressman R. G. Cousins, Iowa; John Price Wetherill, South Bethlehem, Penn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Akron, Ohio.—M. O'Neill & Co.; M. O'Neill, domestics, flannels, and dress goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Albany, N. Y.—Julius Saul; P. C. Saul, furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Alleghany, Penn.—Reining & Murdock; W. Reining, woolens; St. Denis Hotel.

Atlanta, Ga.—Douglason & Davison; B. Davison, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Aurora, Ill.—Jamieson & Co.; W. G. Jamieson, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Baltimore, Md.—J. Edward Bird & Co.; J. Edward Bird, silks and dressgoods; St. Denis Hotel.

S. Karm, Sons & Co.; H. L. Adler, white goods, laces, and trimmings; H. S. Adler, linens; Hotel Albert.

J. & H. Mann & Co.; L. Mann, woolens; W. Mann, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Burgunder Brothers & Co.; H. Burgunder, woolens; Hoffman House.

B. Kohn & Brother; M. Kohn, notions; S. Kohn, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Binghamton, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; G. Fowler, dry goods, &c.; 57 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Birmingham, Ala.—Deenen & Co.; B. M. Deenen, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Buffalo, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; R. Barnes, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street; Netherland Hotel.

The William Hengerer Company; G. Pfeiffer, laces and embroideries; D. Scholl, furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company; T. P. Watson, gloves; D. D. Beveridge, hosiery; 2 Walker Street.

Boston, Mass.—Athol Silk Company; D. E. Adams, silks; Murray Hill Hotel.

Pitts, Kimball & Lewis; W. R. Gay, house furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Calvert, Texas—J. P. McLendon & Brother; N. C. C. McLendon, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Camden, S. C.—Hirsch Brothers; G. Hirsch, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Charlotte, N. C.—Williams, Hood & Co.; C. Williams, dry goods and notions, 667 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Chicago, Ill.—Bush, Simmons & Co.; F. T. Simmons, hats and caps; Hotel Albert.

Simon, Leopold & Solomon; M. Leopold, woolens; Hoffman House.

Schlesinger & Mayer; H. Williams, carpets; Mr. Hones, boys' clothing; 377 Broadway.

E. Rothschild & Brother; M. L. Rothschild, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Marshall Field & Co.; D. O. Hill, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street.

J. V. Farwell Company; F. P. Potter, domestics and woolens; 115 Worth Street.

Edson, Keith & Co.; S. L. Walker, straw goods, 96 Spring Street; Hoffman House.

Cago Brothers & Co.; F. Bode, millinery goods, 530 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Kuh, Nathan & Fisher Company; A. Nathan, woolens, 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Wallenstein, Loeb, Freiberg & Co.; L. Loeb, clothing; Union Square Hotel.

The John Shillito Company; A. A. Davis, house furnishing goods; 56 Worth Street Broadway Central Hotel.

Henry G

WANAMAKER'S
August 3, 1897.

Yesterday was the first business day in the month of August. August is the hoodoo month of Summer—the month alleged to be without business.

Strange things exist in trade—retail trade. There are many survivors whose anticipations are all in the past. They can have no August business for the best of reasons—they don't expect it.

Who ever saw a New York retail Furniture Store busy all day at the first of August? Only such as were here yesterday. It was a marked day—historic. There was a good reason for activity. The August Furniture Trade Sale began.

This sale is an original invention of ours.

For it we command in store and in progress *Five Hundred Thousand Dollars* worth of Furniture.

All the Furniture is good.

The prices regular would be fifty per cent. higher.

They will be that much higher in sixty or ninety days.

All lines of Furniture are represented.

Each day we will add a special price-list of a particular line.

To-day the list concerns Bed Room Suits.

Of Oak, 3 pieces. Full size bedstead with carved headboard; bureau, top 18x36, 3 large drawers, mirror, 18x20; washstand, top 18x28, with enclosed base. $8

Of Ash, 3 pieces. Full size bedstead with carved headboard; bureau, top 20x42, 3 large drawers, bevel mirror, 22x28; washstand, top 16x32, with combination base. $13.50.

Of Ash, 3 pieces. Full size bedstead with carved headboard; bureau, top 20x42, 3 large drawers, bevel mirror, 24x30; washstand, top 16x32, with combination base. $15.

Of Oak, 3 pieces. Full size bedstead with carved headboard; bureau, top 20x44, 4 drawers, two top drawers, swell front, bevel plate mirror, 24x30; washstand, top 18x36, with combination base, top drawers, swell front and cast brass trimmings. $18.50.

Of Oak, 3 pieces. Full size bedstead with carved headboard; cheval dressing case, base 18x44, bevel plate mirror, 18x40; washstand, top 18x36, with combination base and cast brass trimmings. $22.

Of Imitation Mahogany, 2 pieces. Full size bedstead with carved headboard; bureau, top 42x20, 3 large drawers in base, French bevel plate mirror, 24x30. $20

Of bird's-eye Maple, 3 pieces. Full size bedstead with carved headboard; bureau, top 44x22, 4 drawers in base, French bevel plate mirror, 24x30; washstand, top 36x20, with combination base. $31

Of bird's-eye Maple, 2 pieces. Full size bedstead with carved headboard; bureau, top 42x20, 4 drawers in base, two top drawers, swell front, fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror, 24x30. $42.

Of bird's-eye Maple, 2 pieces. Full size bedstead with carved headboard; bureau, top 40x22, 4 drawers in base, serpentine front, fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror, 28x34. $47.50.

Of solid Mahogany, 2 pieces. Full size bedstead with carved headboard; bureau, top 50x24, 5 drawers in base, full swell front, fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror, 30x38, and cast brass handles. $52

Of solid Mahogany, 2 pieces. Full size bedstead with carved headboard; top of dressing case, 48x22, 4 drawers in base, full swell front, fancy French bevel plate mirror, 32x34, and cast brass handles. $59

Of Curly Birch, Mahogany Finish, 3 pieces. Full size bedstead with richly carved headboard; top of dressing bureau, 52x24, 3 drawers in base, full swell front, decks on top, oval French bevel plate mirror, 42x30; washstand, top 35x18, with combination base and swell top drawers. $66.

Of solid Mahogany, 2 pieces. Full size bedstead with carved headboard; top of dressing bureau, 54x22, 4 drawers in base, fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror, 34x40, and cast brass handles. $75

Scores of sorts are not enumerated, the prices range from $8 to $300.

Fourth floor.

We have men's Rodman Bicycles, size 24 in., to sell to-day at $26.50.

Very remarkable Bicycle offerings have been made here. But the best bargains yet are the Rodmans.

Also
CONTINENTALS, 1898, $50
CONTINENTALS, 1897, $45
CONTINENTS, 1897, $33

Who wants a back number Bicycle. The trade is full of antique models. But they get no entrance here.

Basement

WOMEN'S SHOES Women's Black Vici Kidskin buttoned and lace Shoes at $1.40 A PAIR.
Elsewhere $3. Were withdrawn from sale yesterday morning—broken sizes.

About 600 pairs were received yesterday afternoon, and they are on sale again to-day.

Thousands have been sold, and the story of their cheapness is spreading.

Second floor, Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

TREASURY STATISTICS.

Monthly Statement of Public Debt, Receipts, Expenditures, Circulation, and Coinage.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt issued to-day shows that the debt, less cash in the Treasury, at the close of business on July 31 was $903,446,646, an increase during the month of $6,790,560, which is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the cash in the Treasury. This decrease is in consequence of exceptionally heavy disbursements. The debt, independent of the cash, was decreased by $330,610. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, $845,365,320; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,336,340; debt bearing no interest, $377,761,442; total, $1,226,463,102. This, however, does not include $588,513,953 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which is offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury. The cash is classified as follows: Gold, $178,044,577; silver, $521,734,139; paper, $149,429,392; bonds, disbursing officers' balances, &c., $18,753,822; total, $867,961,932, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $634,945,476, which leaves the net cash balance in the Treasury $233,016,456.

The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures for the month of July shows the total receipts to have been $39,027,364 and the disbursements $50,100,908, leaving the excess of expenditures over receipts $11,073,544. This deficit is accounted for by abnormally heavy expenditures incident to the beginning of the new fiscal year. As compared with June, the receipts were increased by $2,442,656 and the disbursements were increased by $27,166,214. As compared with July, 1896, the receipts during the last month were increased by about $10,000,000 and the disbursements increased by about $8,000,000. During last month the receipts from customs amounted to $16,966,801, an increase, as compared with July, 1896, of about $5,000,000. The internal revenue during July last yielded $19,767,831, as compared with $14,302,532 for July, 1896.

The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows that the total circulation of National bank notes on July 31 was $230,758,936, an increase, as compared with July 31, 1896, of $4,810,451, and a decrease as compared with June 30, 1897, of $597,190. The circulation based on United States bonds was $206,498,956, an increase for the year of $395,452, and a decrease for the month of $181,382. The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $24,259,984, an increase for the year of $4,421,029, and a decrease for the month of $406,049. The amount of registered United States bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $230,111,300, and to secure public deposits, $16,780,500.

The monthly statement issued by the Director of the Mint shows that during July the coinage executed at the United States mints amounted to $670,850, as follows: Gold, $377,000; silver, $260,000; minor coins, $33,850. No standard silver dollars were coined.

SHOT BY A FEDERAL SOLDIER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Treasury Department has turned over to the State Department, for delivery to Christopher Schmidt, through the German Embassy, the sum of $3,000, as full indemnity to him for injuries sustained in July, 1892, from a rifle shot fired by a United States soldier. Schmidt was passing along the public highway, near Fort Snelling, Minn., while the soldiers were firing over their rifle range, and was struck by a stray bullet.

He was a subject of Germany, but when the appropriation was made for his relief, Congress expressly refused to admit legal liability in such cases, and made the item read: "Relief of a subject of Germany. To pay, out of humane consideration, without reference to the question of liability therefor, to the German Government, as full indemnity," &c.

Italy Indemnified for a Lynching.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The State Department has finally closed another international incident by paying over to Count Vinci, the Italian Chargé here, the sum of $6,000 as indemnity for the doing to death by a mob of three Italian subjects. The men were Lorenzo Salardino, Salvatore Areno, and Giuseppe Venturella, and they were taken out of jail at Hahnville, La., about a year ago and lynched.

ROUND OF SALUTES AT HAWAII.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Navy Department has received a report from Admiral Beardslee, commanding the Pacific station, dated Honolulu, July 17. He says the Japanese warship in the harbor scrupulously observed not only the Fourth of July, but the Hawaiian Independence Day as well. On the Queen's Jubilee the ships under his command, also the Naniwa, full dressed ship at sunrise and at noon each vessel fired a national salute of twenty-one guns.

The Fourth of July was observed also as the third anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Hawaii. The ships' crews all participated in the games, races, and illuminated boat processions. On the 3d and on the 5th the ships were full dressed at sunrise, with the United States and Hawaiian ensigns side by side at the main, the former to starboard, except on the Naniwa, where the Hawaiian was to starboard, and at noon two salutes of twenty-one guns were fired by each ship and the shore battery. During the early forenoon the ships landed a battalion to take part in a parade of Hawaiian and United States troops, mounted police, tableau floats, and decorated engines, which was reviewed by the President and Cabinet, the Admiral and his officers.

At 11 o'clock there was an Independence Day service at the Opera House. United States Minister Sewell was orator of the day, and received an ovation. During the afternoon Minister and Mrs. Sewell gave a public reception, which was very largely attended.

On July 14, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile, the American ships and the Nahiwa were full dressed from 8 A. M. until sunset with the French ensign at the main, and at noon each vessel fired a national salute of twenty-one guns.

HAWAII AND PALMYRA.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—In the House of Commons to-day the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, replying to a question of Mr. Michael Davitt, Member for South Mayo, said a British protectorate was proclaimed over the unoccupied part of the Palmyra Island in May, 1889, and that the occupation will be maintained. Mr. Curzon also said it was not necessary to notify any of the powers of these facts, and he asserted that Hawaii and Palmyra had no present connection.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—East Corning, G. H. Wilson; Hamden, Donald Crawford; Kinderhook, G. H. Brown; Ouaquaga Lake, E.J. Scott; Ouaquaga, W. M. Francis; Savona, William Sanford; South Fallsburg, Ellsworth Leroy; West Side, W. B. Henry.

New Jersey—Cape May Point, E. W. Springer; Clarksboro, I. T. Haines; Franklinville, G. A. Nute; Hurffville, R. C. Clark; Iona, W. W. Shuster; Jefferson, David Owen; Malaga, Miller Van Note; Mantua, L. L. Knight; Mullica Hill, W. F. Iredell; Pennsville, W. M. Bright; Richwood, J. B. Cassidy.

Connecticut—Falls Village, G. V. Capron; Pine Meadow, William Case; West Woodstock, E. L. Perrin.

A Consular Office Filled.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The President has appointed Charles W. Kindrick of Louisiana Consul at Ciudad Jaurez, Mexico.

ANNUAL RUN UP THE SOUND

New York Yacht Club's Fleet Gather at Glen Cove for Midsummer Cruise.

FIRST RACE DECLARED OFF

Programme Called for Contest for Schooners, Sloops, and 30-Footers, but There Was No Wind and Yachts Drifted.

Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, on the steamer Corsair, arrived in Glen Cove on Sunday evening, and was ready for the yachts of the New York Yacht Club as they reached the rendezvous yesterday morning preparatory to starting on the annual cruise of the club to the eastward. The yachts began to arrive soon after dawn, and after colors were made at 8 o'clock guns boomed every few minutes. By 11 o'clock quite a large fleet was in the harbor, and many more yachts were out in the Sound waiting for a favorable breeze to send them in. The Captains of the yachts met on board the flagship at 11 o'clock and decided on the details of the programme for the first few days or the cruise.

The roll was called by J. Frederic Tams, Secretary of the Regatta Committee. Afterward communications were read from Newport and the Pequot Association of New London, extending all courtesies to the club on its arrival at the above places. A letter was also received from the Fête Committee at Newport, giving notice of their festivities on the afternoon and evening of Aug. 4. The Vice Commodore, Lewis Cass Ledyard, moved that these communications be acknowledged, with thanks. Capt. R. Phelps Carroll moved that the finish of the squadron run from New London to Newport be at Brenton's Reef Lightship, instead of Castle Hill Light, which was carried. It was also decided that all races be started as early in the morning as practicable. The run from Huntington Harbor to New London, which is scheduled for to-day, will start about 6 o'clock in the morning. The meeting then adjourned.

Among the prominent guests reported to Fleet Capt. Webb on the various yachts up to this time were: Schooner Ariel—S. S. Palmer, Archibald D. Russell, Clarence H. Wildes, Percy R. Pyne, Percy R. Pyne, third, Charles F. Dunne, and Edgar Palmer. Schooner Fenelon—Charles Kane Poor, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. W. Johnson, Miss A. W. Ward, and George H. Gilman. Schooner Helene—Francis Shunk Brown, granted permission to accompany the fleet. Schooner Iroquois—Henry C. Rouse, Herbert L. Satterlee, Charles W. Wetmore and James H. Hoyt, Schooner Varuna—F. K. Sturgis. Sloop Como—S. V. R. Cruger and Francis L. V. Hoppin. Sloop Gloriana—J. M. Lassell, Dr. Ogden Backus, H. A. Tucker, and F. S. Berry. Sloop Jessica—John G. Agar. Yawl Hera—Edward S. Hatch, Francis M. Scott, and Thomas P. Wickes. Sloop Minerva—Joseph E. Fletcher, Henry W. Hayes, Frederick C. Fletcher, George D. Cross, and Martin McMillan. Sloop Carmita—W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., and J. P. Kellogg. Sloop Katrina—Charles Smithers, H. M. Leman, G. F. Gilmore, and R. M. Shepard. Schooner Sachem—John G. Moore, Frederick T. Adams, Speaker Thomas B. Reed, and Dr. Owens. Steamer Althea—Charles Sooysmith, Mrs. Charles Sooysmith, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Wayland. Steamer Clara—William J. Matheson, Mrs. William J. Mattheson, Miss Matheson, and Masters Hugh and Malcolm Matheson. Steamer Claymore—Jarvis B. Edson and R. B. Lynch. Steamer Hiawatha—Charles Fleischmann, Stewart Shillito, Nicholas Longworth, J. T. Carney, Capt. W. W. Peabody, J. D. Ellison, Ralph Peters, J. G. Schmidlapp, S. M. Felton, Dr. C. R. Holmes, Lieut. Max C. Fleischmann, Col. Julius Fleischmann, and W. A. Marburg. Auxiliary, Hildegarde—B. M. Whitlock, Mrs. Whitlock, Miss Marjorie Whitlock, Miss Aspinwall, Spencer Swain, and W. H. Peck. Steamer Oneonta—G. K. Clarke, Jr., Mrs. G. K. Clarke, Jr., Miss Clarke, Dr. Rufus P. Lincoln, and Charles H. Brush. Steamer Penelope—H. E. Converse, Mrs. H. E. Converse, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Allen, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Bemis. Steamer Scythian—Miss Susan De Forest Leland, Miss Henrietta McCormick, Miss M. L. Carroll, David Wilcox, Miss Helen J. Garrettson, John J. Beresford, and John R. Slade. Steamer Theresa—R. A. C. Smith, Mrs. R. A. C. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Granville W. Williams. Steamer Toinette—R. D. Evans, William A. French, Arthur W. Steadman, Harry S. Mann, Richard F. Bolles, N. Hugh Cotton, and George M. Preston. Steamer Vision—Colgate Hoyt, Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Miss Hoyt, Charles Sherman Hoyt, and John C. Hoyt.

The yachts in the fleet were:

Schooners—Amorita, W. G. Brokaw; Ariel, Stephen S. Palmer; Colonia, Clarence A. Postley; Emerald, Paul R. Maxwell; Fenella, Alfred Moore; Fortuna, H. S. Hovey; Hildegarde, George W. Weld; Intrepid, C. O'D. Iselin; Iroquois, H. C. Rouse; Elsemarie, J. B. King; Marguerite, W. Lamb; Monthuk, Lewis C. Ledyard; Quissetta, T. W. Harris; Sachem, John G. Moore; Shamrock, P. H. Butler; Varuna, Rives and Sturgis; Viator, Albert J. Morgan; Viking, James D. Smith.

Sloops—Carmita, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; Como, S. V. R. Cruger; Eclipse, L. J. Callanan; Gloriana, J. M. Lasell; Gossoon, P. T. Dodge; Huron, E. S. Hatch; Jessica, John G. Agar; Katrina, Charles Smithers; Lida, C. B. Hendricks; Minerva, Joseph E. Fletcher; Navahoe, R. P. Carroll; Norota, D. B. Burnham; Queen Mab, N. L. Francis; Sayonara, J. M. Woodbury Syce, M. L. Hoyt; Thistle, R. H. Ford; Vigilant, Percy Chubb; Wasp, H. F. Lippitt.

Steamers—Albatross, Jacob Ruppert, Jr.; Allegra, Charles M. Pratt; Almy, Frederic Gallatin; Althea, Charles Sooysmith; Auquilo, H. A. Van Llew; Calypso, John D. Crimmins; Claymore, Jarvis D. Edson; Clermont, A. Van Santvoord; Corsair, J. Pierpont Morgan; Duquesne, T. H. Hostetter; Electra, Elbridge T. Gerry; Emma, John T. Williams; Geralda, E. S. Renwick; Halcyon, Howard C. Smith; Helvetia, C. O'D. Iselin; Hermione, Gen. Samuel Thomas; Hiawatha, Charles Fleischmann; Hildegarde, B. M. Whitlock; Intrepid, Lloyd Phenix; Ituna, Allison V. Armour; Katrina, John C. Barron; Linta, Walther Luttgen; Marietta, H. B. Moore; Marion, N. Witherell; Navona, Henry Walters; Nydia, Isaac Emerson; Onelda, E. C. Benedict; Oneonta, G. K. Clarke, Jr.; Orienta, E. R. Ladue; Parthenia, A. H. McKee; Penelope, H. E. Converse; Sagamore, John H. Hanan; Satenella, S. W. Bliss; Scythian, Miss S. De Forest Day; Varuna, Eugene Higgins; Vision, J. Colgate Hoyt; Vergana, F. H. Benedict; Wachusett, F. T. Holder; Wadena, J. H. Wade.

After the meeting the yachtsmen returned to their yachts and waited. The wind had died out and there was a flat calm. The boats swung idly with the tide, and those on board sought the shady side to keep out of the sun's fierce rays. Fleecy white clouds hovered on the horizon, and the water was as still as a millpond. There was not a sign of a breeze anywhere. Speaker T. B. Reed was on the deck of the Sachem with J. G. Moore and F. T. Adams. He is going around to Bar Harbor with the yachts, but his first day's experience was not a very interesting one.

The famous rivals Colonia and Emerald were ready to tussle for Vice Commodore Ledyard's Cup, and so were the big single stickers Navahoe and Vigilant, the famous old cup defender having her racing rig on again. The Wasp and Gloriana were ready to renew their contests, and in the fifty-one-foot class the Kestrel was on hand to meet the Wasp.

Shortly before 4 o'clock the Commodore ordered the fleet to proceed to Huntington Harbor. Anchors were got up, sails set, and, aided by the tide, the yachts drifted away from Glen Cove and out into the Sound. The first day's programme called for a race for schooners and sloops for cups given by Vice Commodore L. Cass Ledyard and for a race for thirty-footers for a cup given by Rear Commodore August Belmont. The Regatta Committee, Dr. J. C. Barron, Dr. W. Barton Hopkins, and J. Fred Tams, on board the steamer Katrina, went to the starting point and waited. The racing yachts went out slowly with the tide, and then some of the steam yachtsmen went to the rescue and towed them out. Some were towed out by naphtha launches and made poor headway. The afternoon gradually wore away, and at last, finding there was no prospect of a breeze, the race was declared off at 6 o'clock. To-day the yachts will start at 6 o'clock for New London.

Yachts Race at Newport.

NEWPORT, Aug. 2.—The thirty-footers raced to-day in a light southwest breeze, and the Hera, sailed by Ralph N. Ellis, won by 40 seconds. There were seven entries in this class. The boats sailed twice over a triangular course, starting at 3:05 o'clock. Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Duryea sailed in the boats. The half-raters also raced. Mr. H. O. Havemeyer's Ilead, sailed by Robert Gerry, won easily. The official time was as follows:

THIRTY-FOOTERS.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:50:10	2:45:10
Puck, E. D. Morgan	5:50:50	2:45:50
Mal, Mr. Jennings	5:53:58	2:48:58
Dorothy II., H. P. Whitney	5:57:02	2:52:02
Esperanza, A. S. Van Winkle	Did not finish.	
Wawa, J. A. Stillman	Did not finish.	
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	Did not finish.	

HALF-RATERS.

Ilead, R. Gerry	5:15:25	2:05:25
Trio, F. C. Havemeyer	5:24:50	2:14:50

THE RACES AT SARATOGA

Crowd of Turfmen in Attendance Gains Through the Closing of the Aqueduct Season.

SOME BIG BETTORS ARRIVE

Rumor that August Belmont Probably Will Purchase the Saratoga Track—Summaries of Yesterday's Contests.

SARATOGA, Aug. 2.—The crowd of turfmen here was augmented to-day by the arrival of several hundred who had waited in New York until the close of the Aqueduct meeting last Saturday before starting for the Spa. Their arrival was welcomed by those already here, especially by the "layers," for among the arrivals were some big bettors. A number of "new "layers," too, were among the new arrivals.

The principal topic of conversation here to-day was the rumor that August Belmont, the President of The Jockey Club, probably would purchase the Saratoga race track. Several prominent turfmen have hinted that Mr. Belmont has already opened negotiations for the purchase. It is probable that such a change would be advantageous, for under the present management the club has not been much of a paying property for several years.

The racing to-day was attractive, and in most events well fought out. The Huguenot, the full brother to that great race horse Henry of Navarre, scored his first "win," in the opening dash of five furlongs. He won easily from a fair field of two-year-olds. The second race was almost ruined by scratches, which took out some of the best of those originally entered. Lord Zeni won easily by two lengths from Hugh Penny. Royal Rose was the favorite for the third race, and justified the confidence placed in her. She went to the front at the fall of the flag and remained there to the end, winning in a drive from Challenger.

The Stewards did not like the performance of Shasta Water, the favorite in the fourth race, who finished third, and asked the trainer, James McCormick, for an explanation. McCormick said that while he was disgusted with Jockey O'Donnell's riding he believed he tried to ride to orders. Joe Miller won the race by a length in a drive from Carib.

Blue Beard, the favorite, captured the fifth race.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs. The Huguenot, 122 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, (Martin,) won easily by a length; San Venando, 122, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Shields,) second; Hairpin, 122, 20 to 1, (Sims,) third. Flax Spinner, 122, 20 to 1, (Thorpe;) Bell Punch, 122, 5 to 1, (McCafferty;) Martin, 122, 30 to 1, (Hewitt;) Sir Gawain, 122, 50 to 1, (Sherrer;) Ironic, 119, 20 to 1, (Taral;) White Eyes, 119, 60 to 1, (Doggett,) and Tyrian, 122, 5 to 1, (Williams,) also ran and finished in the order named. Time—1:05⅘.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Lord Zeni, 114 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, (Thorpe,) won easily by two lengths; Hugh Penny, 120, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, (Relf,) second; Regulator, 107, 7 to 2, (Sherrer,) third. Alas Cuckoo, 109, 30 to 1, (Warren;) Libertine, 123, 7 to 2, (McCafferty,) and Patrol, 110, 20 to 1, (Lewis,) also ran and finished in the order named. Time—1:16⅘.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile. Royal Rose, 109 pounds, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, (Thorpe,) won in a drive by a neck; Challenger, 114, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, (Doggett,) second; Ross O., 111, 15 to 1, (Wilhite,) third. Heidelberg, 106, 12 to 1, (Hewitt;) Salvado, 114, 10 to 1, (Taral,) and George H. Ketcham, 114½, 5 to 1, (Relf,) also ran and finished in the order named. Time—1:43⅘.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile and an eighth. Joe Miller, 113 pounds, 13 to 5 and 9 to 5, (Lewis,) won in a drive by a length; Carib, 108, 30 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Garrigan,) second; Shasta Water, 101, 6 to 5, (O'Donnell,) third. Kingstone, 108, 5 to 2, (Nutt,) also ran. Time—1:59⅘.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Blueboard, 108 pounds, 7 to 10 and out, (Sherrer,) won in a drive by a head; Crockett, 108, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, (Thorpe,) second; Spencer, 108, 6 to 1, (Wilhite,) third. La Ventura, 99, 15 to 1, (Clawson;) Juliana, 99, 10 to 1, (O'Donnell;) Mills, 102, 30 to 1, (Hewitt,) and Troll, 110, 30 to 1, (Nutt,) also ran and finished in the order named. Time—1:03⅘.

Saratoga Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Stratchmac	115	San Antonio 107
Babieca	115	Momentum 107
Nearest	112	Black Cock 107

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. One mile.

Ordmar	104	Little Buck	93
Banquo II.	96	Gitty	93
Domitor	96	Floridas	91

THIRD RACE.—The Flirtation Stakes of $2,000, for two-year-old fillies. Five furlongs.

Briar Sweet	122	La Maroma	109
Woodford filly	119	Kilt	109
Lady Marian	119	Blissful	109
Geisha	119		

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Sir Walter	126	Divide	104
Ben Holliday	115	Joe Miller	98

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Five furlongs.

Walkover	114	Midlo	107
Xmas	110	Beldemere	105
Green Jacket	110	Glengeroire	105
Orion	110	Zaraida	105

Racing at Birmingham.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—At the first day's racing of the Birmingham August meeting today, the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old chestnut gelding Dorado won the Water Orton Selling Plate. This event is for 106 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward.

YACHTING AT COWES.

Bona and Aurora Beat Meteor and Britannia on Time Allowance.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 2.—The Cowes regatta week opened to-day with racing under the auspices of the Royal London Yacht Club. The big yachts started in a race for a prize of £80. The course was from Cowes twice around the Warner Lightship and West Lepe Buoy, finishing off this place. Meteor, owned by Emperor William of Germany; Aurora, the property of Charles Day Rose; Bona, the yacht recently built for the Duke of Abruzzi, nephew of the King of Italy, and the Prince of Wales's Britannia started. Aurora has been referred to as a possible challenger for the America's Cup.

Under the new rules Meteor allows Britannia 1 minute 58 seconds, Aurora 18 minutes 1 second, and Bona 29 minutes 27 seconds. The yachts finished as follows, Bona taking first prize and Aurora second on time allowance:

Meteor	3:22:50	Aurora	3:31:40
Britannia	3:25:25	Bona	3:32:20

Newport Yachting Notes.

NEWPORT, Aug. 2.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Steamer Ibis, New York Yacht Club; steamer Peregrine, owned by R. H. White; steamer Chetolah, New York Yacht Club; steamer Cosette, owned by Mr. Tatum; steamer Xara, owned by A. Tower; sloop Ventura, New York Yacht Club.

The departures were: Steamer Nourmahal, owned by John Jacob Astor, and sloop Iiderim, owner by C. Vanderbilt, Jr.

The yachts in the harbor are: Steamer May, owned by Mrs. J. V. Fell; steamer Conqueror, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt; steamer Margarita, owned by J. R. Drexel; steamer Sultana, owned by J. R. Drexel; steamer Ballymena, owned by J. N. Brown; steamer Intrepid, owned by L. Phenix; sloop Zigeuner, owned by M. Agassiz; schooner Glendevere, owned by Mr. Carpenter; sloop Puck, owned by E. D. Morgan; sloop Hera, owned by R. N. Ellis; sloop Wawa, owned by J. A. Stillman; sloop Vaquero III., owned by H. B. Duryea; sloop Mal, owned by Mr. Jennings; sloop Dorothy II., owned by H. P. Whitney; sloop Esperanza, owned by A. S. Van Winkle.

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Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveler's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25c.

NEW YORKS AGAIN VICTORS

Won Their Third Consecutive Game from Brooklyn Through the Latter's Poor Playing.

ERRORS AT CRITICAL TIMES

Brooklyns Had the Lead Twice, but Dropped Back Because They Could Not Field Properly—Joyce Has an Off Day.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	57	25	.695
Baltimore	53	26	.671
Cincinnati	52	27	.658
New York	48	31	.608
Cleveland	44	37	.543
Philadelphia	40	45	.471
Pittsburg	37	44	.457
Chicago	39	47	.453
Louisville	38	49	.437
Brooklyn	34	47	.420
Washington	30	51	.370
St. Louis	22	65	.253

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 9; Brooklyn, 8.
Baltimore, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Washington, 9; Boston, 7. (first game.)
Boston, 9; Washington, 5, (second game.)
Louisville, 5; Cleveland, 3.
Chicago, 10; St. Louis, 1, (first game.)
Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 5, (second game.)
Cincinnati, 9; Pittsburg, 2.

Games To-day.

Brooklyn in New York.
Philadelphia in Baltimore.
Boston in Washington.
St. Louis in Chicago.
Pittsburg in Cincinnati.
Cleveland in Louisville.

If the Brooklyns expect to part company with the tail-enders in the league race they will have to brace up and play better ball than they did at Eastern Park against the New Yorks yesterday afternoon. They practically handed over a victory to the Giants. The home team took a lead at the start, but poor fielding placed the Giants ahead in the third inning. Again, in the fifth, they forged to the front by bunching five hits, but, as in the third, more blunders allowed the Giants to take the lead in the sixth inning. They tied the score in their half of the sixth, but the conclusion of eight innings saw the Giants again in the front, having scored two unearned runs.

Joyce made three errors, and in each instance a tally was the result. Davis also helped the Brooklyns to score a run. It can safely be said, though, that the Giants were lucky. Invariably when the bases were occupied by New York players, the home fielders made a misplay that helped along a run.

Kennedy asked for a chance to make amends for his bad playing of Saturday, and Manager Barnie allowed him to pitch. He was not a glaring success, but with the proper kind of support behind him, he could have won the game. He gave five bases on balls, two of which eventually netted runs.

Seymour pitched fairly well for the New Yorks, but the home team seemed to take a very strong liking to his curves at times. In the fifth inning the Brooklyns found him for four hits, including a three-bagger, but at this good batting went for naught because of poor playing. The only redeemable feature of the game was the fielding of Gleason and Shoch at second. The Giants scored the winning runs in the eighth inning on a base on balls to Davis, a safe bunt by Gleason, and an error by Smith.

The last game of the present series between New York and Brooklyn will be decided at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. Score:

NEW YORK.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
V'n H'n, cf	1	1	4	0	0	Griffin, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Tiernan, rf	0	0	3	0	0	Jones, rf	2	2	3	0	1
Joyce, 3b	1	0	1	5	3	Anderson, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Davis, ss	0	1	3	2	1	Shindle, 3b	1	0	3	1	0
Gleason, 2b	2	2	2	0	5	La Ch'e, lb	0	1	9	0	1
Holmes, lf	1	1	2	0	1	Shoch, 2b	0	1	2	4	0
Clark, 1b	1	2	12	0	0	Grim, c	0	0	3	3	1
Warner, c	0	1	4	0	0	Kennedy, p	0	0	0	2	0
Seymour, p	0	0	0	2	2	Smith, ss	0	0	2	2	2
Total	9	8	27	13	6	Total	8	7	27	12	5

New York	0	3	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	—9
Brooklyn	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	—8

Earned runs—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Holmes, Griffin. Three-base hits—Griffin, La Chance. First base by errors—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 4. Left on bases—New York, 4; Brooklyn, 7. Double play—Grim and Shoch. Struck out—By Seymour, 4; by Kennedy, 3. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 4; off Kennedy, 5. Hit by pitched ball—La Chance. Passed ball—Warner. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

Baltimore, 4; Philadelphia, 2.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—The champions won from the Philadelphias to-day in a game of no special interest. A double play by Doyle and Jennings was the only feature of the game. Score:

Baltimore	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Earned runs—Baltimore, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Base hits—Baltimore, 13; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Pond and Clarke; Philadelphia, Fifield and Boyle. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Washington, 9; Boston, 7.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Klobedanz was easy for the Senators in the first game to-day, but the Bostons gave the home team a scare when they pounded Mercer for six hits in the eighth, one of them a triple. In the second game German was wild, forcing in a run in the third with bases on balls. Swaim then took his place and pitched in better form. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washington	0	0	3	2	0	4	0	0	0	—9
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	—7

Earned runs—Washington, 4; Boston, 5. Base hits—Washington, 14; Boston, 13. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and Maguire; Boston, Klobedanz and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Boston, 9; Washington, 5.

SECOND GAME.

The New York Times

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,127 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Very Little Faust—Concerts—Fireworks—Afternoon and Evening.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Brooklyn—4:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 3, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

MR. MOSS'S "STRATEGY."

In the general discussion of Police Commissioner GRANT'S resignation, it has become apparent that the public conscience does not approve the police practices against which he protested. That a police officer can be instructed or permitted to take part to any degree in the commission of a wrongful act in order thereby to secure valid evidence against evildoers is a proposition too revolting to be admitted by persons whose judgment has not been warped by a too assiduous study of the problems of crime. Commissioner Moss, however, is unconvinced. He approves the practices which provoked Col. GRANT'S resignation, declares that they are necessary, and attempts to define and defend his position by such statements as this:

"There are certain existing evils in this as in all other cities. There are many evildoers. It is the duty of the police to get these evildoers and bring them to justice. Evidence must be secured. The work is not always pleasant. But, then, police work is not pleasant anyway.

"A man cannot enter a gambling house in full uniform and expect to fulfill his duty. Nor can he get evidence against other resorts or against evildoers without resorting not to the spy system or to sneakiness, but to legitimate and necessary strategy.

"If a policeman is sent to secure evidence against a gambling house, he must necessarily buy chips and take part in the game. In order to properly swear out a warrant against a saloon keeper who violates the excise law, or against the proprietors of fake hotels and clubs, he must buy liquors. These bills must be paid.

"In order to secure proper evidence against the keepers of so-called cafés and other places of assignation, it is necessary for the officer to carry out the part which he must play by buying wine for himself and the companions without whom the evidence could not be complete. Such expenditures are being made from time to time, and they must be paid for."

He also gives his view of the nature of the evidence required against other resorts, explains the methods employed and justifies them. It is necessary, he asserts, to prove that the premises are employed for unlawful purposes, and, although he does not openly say so, the plain inference from his remarks is that the officer is expected to pursue his policy of "strategy" until he has witnessed a violation of the law. The Commissioner's statements about the purchase of liquor and participation in gambling fully explain his meaning throughout the whole range of the officer's duty. It is useless, therefore, for him to call attention to a "strict regulation" of the department that no officer shall be guilty of any immorality. His own explanation shows that the participation to some extent in the criminality they are seeking to detect is required of them; and the bills for such service which Col. GRANT exhibited to representatives of the press leave no doubt about the matter.

It is time for Commissioner Moss to broaden his mind and get rid of some of the preconceptions derived from his connection with Dr. PARKHURST'S Society for the Prevention of Crime. A disreputable, degrading, corrupting practice cannot be covered up by calling it "strategy." Public opinion will not sanction or allow in the Police Department a kind of "strategy" that makes sneaks and liars of the men and requires them to become to any extent participators in violations of the law.

Mr. Moss ought to be familiar with Section 29 of the Penal Code:

"A person concerned in the commission of a crime, whether he directly commits the act constituting the offense or aids and abets in its commission, and whether present or absent, and a person who directly or indirectly counsels, commands, induces, or procures another to commit a crime, is a principal."

A policeman, therefore, who induces the keeper of a gambling house to sell him "chips," or the barkeeper of a saloon to sell him liquor in prohibited hours becomes in himself a principal in the crime. That will not do in New York City.

We trust that Police Commissioner SMITH will take and hold firmly the position occupied by Col. GRANT.

TURKEY AND GERMANY.

It is plain that the Turks have been so much encouraged by the support of Germany that they are not prepared to accept as final any decision which is announced to them as that of the concert. Our London correspondent pointed out on Sunday that Germany, although she yielded a tardy and grudging acquiescence to the evacuation of Thessaly, had much weakened the moral force of the concert by carrying her point of an international control of the Greek finances. It was quite natural that the Turkish commander in Crete should have made answer, when the foreign Admirals notified him that no reinforcements of the Turkish garrison of the island would be allowed, that "he could not accept such a decision." This answer, in the face of a force which could blow his reinforcements out of water and reduce his defenses to rubbish, shows plainly enough the belief of the Turkish commander that he would be sustained from Constantinople. Certainly no Turkish commander would have ventured to return such an answer three months ago. It is probably safe to return it now, such has been the weakness and the discordance of the concert since that time.

For the beginning of this all the powers have their several responsibilities to bear. If they had insisted upon the evacuation of Crete by the Turks and the establishment of autonomy in the island they would have been enabled to prevent the intervention of Greece without revolting the moral sense of Europe. But for what has lately happened to encourage the Turk to defy Europe, the action of Germany has had almost as mischievous an effect as the success of the Turkish arms. It is quite plain that the action of Germany has not been taken upon consideration of any separate national interest which Germany had in the settlement of the question at issue, for, in fact, Germany had no separate interest, and less interest of any kind, as the German Government acknowledged, than any other of the great powers.

It is to be feared that her interference in behalf of the Turk will produce serious mischiefs to the cause of Christendom in general. Not only as we have seen at Constantinople, and as we now see in Crete, has it emboldened the Turk to take to the powers a much higher tone than he has ventured upon for many years before, but it has helped to encourage the whole Mohammedan world with a hope that it might throw off the Christian yoke. Outside of Europe this belief has been manifested mainly in British possessions, and if it could be confined to them it might not sensibly grieve or disturb the German authorities. But it cannot be so confined. If the Mohammedans of Africa and Asia come to believe that European whites are not invincible, that belief will be very troublesome and expensive to all European powers which maintain or aspire to colonies, and to Germany among the rest, with her "spheres of influence" in East and West Africa.

A FOOLISH LABOR UNION.

The Central Labor Union of this city a Sunday or two ago adopted a resolution denouncing the nomination of POWDERLY to a Federal office as "an insult to organized labor." As a matter of fact, POWDERLY was the most conspicuous representative that organized labor has ever had in this country, and by far more powerful than any one of his successors.

The Central Labor Union does not seem to have observed in what way he lost his power. It was by ordering the people who acknowledged his authority to quarrel with their bread and butter on insufficient grounds. After he had done this once too often, his befooled followers threw off his authority and consigned him to the obscurity from which he has now temporarily emerged. Now, the mistake of POWDERLY is exactly that which the Central Labor Union has itself been committing in a very aggravated form. It never had the power of POWDERLY, but it is in a fair way to lose whatever it ever had.

Everybody knows that there is a trades union of musicians, the Musical Mutual Protective Union, and a very powerful and successful organization it is. It has won all of its contests, and made managers and conductors exceedingly wary of giving it offense. This success it has won by strictly attending to its own business and declining to interfere in what did not concern it. Among other things it declined to "affiliate" with the Central Labor Union, and to contribute to the subsistence of the walking delegates, and therefore the Central Labor Union blacklisted it. There was formed what is called the Manhattan Musical Union, which seems to bear about the same relation to the art of music that is borne by the American Sculpture Society to the art of sculpture. In order to be "regular," according to the Central Labor Union, it was requisite that an orchestra should belong to the Manhattan Union. And the Central Labor Union has actually voted to expel the Theatrical Protective Union from the joys and profits of communion with itself if that union permits its members to work in the same theatre with musicians, of however good standing in their own trade union, who are not "affiliated" with the Central Labor Union.

Of course, no manager will allow his ushers and scene shifters to dictate to him what musicians he shall employ. The dictation of the Musical Union he must submit to, but there he will be apt to draw the line. The Central Labor Union therefore presents to the ushers and scene shifters the alternatives of being expelled from itself or of being expelled from their bread and butter. There cannot be much doubt which they will choose. The Central Labor Union has made the mistake that POWDERLY made before it. Thereby it has diminished the area of contributions and assessments and hastened the time when its own delegates must earn their own livings and "Labor" go to work.

NAVY SMALL-ARM PRACTICE.

One of the most remarkable facts in connection with the new navy is Uncle Sam's neglect to provide money in small-arm practice by the crews of the expensive battle ships. It is not likely that many people know this fact, and in the State of New York, which expends thousands of dollars yearly to maintain the Creedmoor range and to qualify the men of the State Militia as marksmen, it will create no little surprise. The navy has recently been equipped at a large expense with the new Lee magazine rifle, a small-bored weapon of high power, yet on some of our great battle ships not a man has ever seen one of them fired. More than that, on some of the ships none of the crew has ever fired a six-pounder rapid-fire gun.

This is an amazing state of affairs. The cost of a single discharge of a six-pounder is $2.12, and that of a discharge of a rifle is only a few cents. It is difficult for any thinking person to understand why so small an expenditure should be allowed to act as an obstacle to the proper qualification of marksmen aboard vessels of war. The gunnery tactics of the navy specify that the principal members of every gun's crew should be good riflemen, yet there is no means of procuring those riflemen under the present conditions. It is undeniable that the requirement of the gunnery drill book is a wise one. A man who cannot aim with a rifle cannot aim with a big gun, and he certainly is not qualified to perform his duties as a rifleman. The best training in the world for shooting great guns is small-rifle practice. It trains the eye and cultivates a knowledge of the critical instant at which a trigger should be pulled. It brings out all the alertness of the man and makes him quick to take advantage of that momentary pause in the roll or pitch of a ship when the electric button should be pressed which causes the great armor-piercing shell to be hurled forth on its mission of devastation.

The authorities of the navy are fully aware of the necessity of small-arm practice, but they are hampered by the niggardly policy of the Government. A fine navy is an expensive affair, and while economy is always advisable, there is a difference between that and a stinginess which is worse than foolish. The best shot ever made with a thirteen-inch gun aboard one of our first-class battle ships was made by a Boston naval militiaman, who had probably learned how to sight a piece at the expense of the State of Massachusetts. In spite of the brief yearly experiences of our own naval militiamen aboard war ships their gunnery practice has always been good, and we undoubtedly have Creedmoor to thank for that. If our navy should suddenly be called into active service the gunners would have to gain in action some of the experience which might be given to them in time of peace by cheap practice with small arms. This is a matter to which Congress ought to give its attention. The present lack of training in marksmanship for our blue jackets is due to something very like criminal negligence.

THE POPULAR PREACHER.

The pulpit yields to the demand for modern improvements. It is permitted even to have its silly season, like the newspapers, and like humanity in general.

The parson who preaches religion and nothing but religion the year round was long ago voted a terrible bore by the churchgoing public. An occasional discourse exhorting the unregenerate to come in and be saved before it is too late is accepted without protest. Sermons in exposition of Scripture history are still listened to with attention if they are the fruit of a mind equipped for the task of writing them. The purely doctrinal sermon has disappeared almost entirely.

But there is a new style of sermon, if the terminology of the milliner's art may be employed in writing of pulpit oratory. It is the up-to-date sermon, the sermon about things that are uppermost in the minds of men and women. Its text and suggestion come more often from the news columns of the daily press, even from the yellow section thereof, than from the Holy Scriptures. It has its seasons, like salads, and must not either precede or overstay its appointed time. Its themes are as various as the occupations and the pastimes of man—and of woman. The bicycle, the Summer girl, the perils of flirtation on dimly lighted piazzas, the urgent need of increasing vigilance on the part of mothers and chaperones, the destructive powers of "long" alcoholic beverages, the perils that lurk in ice water, the potentiality of sin that inheres in dressing too much or too little, in Saturday evening "hops," in moonlight walks, in penny ante, and in the so-called pleasures of the table—these are frequent themes of the popular preacher, and typical of his Summer repertory.

The treatment of these and kindred topics is sometimes distinctly "yellow." With the easily supplied accessory of lantern-slide illustrations some of the recent sermons from New York pulpits would be fully as entertaining as a one-cent newspaper. Entertainment, apparently, is the aim, the uppermost thought, of the popular preacher. The humiliating spectacle of empty pews has taught him how hard it is to keep his flock in hand during the Summer heats. His rivals are many and prevailing. The wheel, the Sunday excursion, the seaside and mountain, all exercise a potent attraction over his people. The happy thought has come to him that he must preach to them about these things, the very things that are in their minds. A little spice of daring and sensation, a few unconventional epigrams, a risky skimming over the thin ice of topics mostly forbidden, will make a Summer sermon "go," and fleet rumor will tell the story to the town and to the stranger within its gates, insomuch that the succeeding popular sermons have an ever larger audience.

The popular preacher is symptomatic, but he is also not a little disquieting. Nobody can tell just how far he will go, or where he will stop.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

The simultaneous reports of the conflict between Portuguese and natives in East Africa seem curiously contradictory. A dispatch from Lisbon sets forth that a small force of Portuguese has routed 7,000 rebels in Gazaland. A dispatch from Cape Town sets forth, on the authority of the natives, that a Portuguese force has been annihilated in the Bileni district, north of Delagoa Bay. These reports may refer to two separate engagements, but it is not at all improbable that they are reports of the same event. In that case it is evident that each needs to be taken with a cautionary pinch of salt.

Of the two, the native report is more likely to rest upon a substantial basis of fact than the official report of the Portuguese commander. The natives are quite ignorant of the desirableness of impressing European public opinion, to which the Portuguese officials are very much alive. Portugal does not extract much but glory from the possession of Mozambique, which in her hands is no more profitable to her than it was two centuries ago. In fact, the Portuguese possessions in East Africa are "run" at an annual loss of some $250,000. But they are of national value to her as a relic of the great days of Portugal when VASCO DA GAMA and MAGELLAN were showing navigators of other nations the way around the world.

Although the possession which is of so little use to her would be of great use to a more enterprising power, the sentiment of the nation, as the Portuguese speech from the throne not long ago explained, is altogether too strong in favor of retaining Portuguese East Africa to allow the Government to give it up. The suspicion that the present rebellion of the natives has been instigated by British agents, either on their own commercial account or in the interest of Mr. CECIL RHODES'S operations, is not unnatural. It will almost certainly be entertained in the Transvaal Republic, the approach to which from the sea is now held by the Portuguese.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Diplomats carry their determination to be unlike other people to the point of having a language as well as morals for their own exclusive use. Every once in a while a word or a phrase of this language flutters down from the diplomatic heights into the world of real life, and then it is always examined curiously by folks whose habit it is to say more or less nearly what they mean. A few months ago it was the word "capitulations," in the sense of special rights granted to Greeks in Turkey, that excited interest. The other day we learned that "will not view with unconcern" is a threat of war, and now it is the use of "denounce" in the sense of "abrogate" over which we must puzzle. Well, it's no more absurd than the racing man's "declare."

—Gems of expression and of sentiment are always to be found on the English page of The Havana Carta del Sabado. That genial paper is not very fond of the United States, whose continued existence, it often declares, is due only to the reluctance of Spain to treat us with the severity we deserve, and its editor, in a powerful article now at hand, more than intimates that Iberian magnanimity and patience are almost exhausted. "The Yankee perfidy," he writes, "has no limits, and such things cannot be endured. That hypocresy of the United States Government loudly clamors for and effectual corrective." Then he gives a few interesting details: "The American Government is the author of the insurrection, feeding in its bosom all our enemies. And without the bravery of publishing urbi et orbe its ambitious desire of possessing the Island of Cuba, it moves all kinds of entertainments to favor the insurrection, it permits the filbuster expeditions to boldly go out from its principal ports, it gathers imformations notoriously unexact to solicit empresses of delicate character, it avoids in a word, that we should give the blow of grace to those who have no other empress; but the anarchy, and substitute the civilization for the barbarism, the culture for the savageness, the modern advancements for the African ignorance." This use of the word "empress" will prove a puzzle to those who do not know that in Spanish "empresa" means either "symbol" or "enterprise." But to continue the quotation: "One day or another, if this does not end—the Americans may believe it—we will have a bronca." Having uttered that terrible threat, the Carta man asks impressively: "Who knows what the destiny of the God of battle reserves to the two nations?" It is a question well worth considering.

—In the recent changes made in the list of fees that must or may be paid to our Consuls by foreign exporters, shipping men, and Americans abroad, there seems to have been an intention to simplify, but not to decrease, the amount thus exacted from American consumers and travelers, and at the same time largely to increase the profits of these positions to the holders of them without adding to the appropriation for the Consular Service. The whole fee system is a bad one, and it would be the part of wisdom to abolish it, nearly or altogether, paying the Consuls salaries large enough to live on respectably. This would free commerce from a lot of petty annoyances, and in the end would not cost the people a penny more than they pay now.

—To make an exhibition of naval strength like that which England indulged at Spithead the other day presupposes the expenditure of a sum so great that even our energetic and courageous Assistant Secretary of the Navy might well give it a second thought, and perhaps a third. The 141 vessels which represented England's power and are supposed to have awed her enemies on that occasion cost the British taxpayer considerably over $155,000,000 in clear, hard cash, and of that amount over $105,000,000 was spent on those vessels present that were built since 1886. By no means all of England's warships were at Spithead, and besides those that were scattered in every corner of the globe, one must not forget the number, by no means small, that have been wrecked or otherwise withdrawn from her effective force since those now in commission were constructed. In 1813, according to a recent authoritative estimate, England's fleet consisted of between 480 and 490 vessels, and their first cost was about $50,000,000. That was what Mr. ROOSEVELT calls "only a beginning," and it is worth noting that, if the comments and plans of the British officers afloat and ashore give a means of judging, the present fleet is not much more. Of course to such beginnings there is no ending, in England or elsewhere.

PERSONAL.

—LEMUEL ELY QUIGG draws a long face over the appointment of Col. SMITH, and sternly says "it is worth remembering" that the Police Commissionership is "the one office which, under the law, must be filled by a partisan." This is a new version of the law, which hitherto hasn't said anything about "partisans." Moreover, that word's definition will evidently have to be revised, as well as the law, if Mr. QUIGG'S views are to be followed, and of course they must. Mere membership in a political party as a whole does not, in his opinion, it seems, constitute eligibility to office; one must belong to a faction of a party as well. We do indeed live and learn in the proconsulship of Senator PLATT'S second-best ego.

—If Magistrate MEADE'S decision in the case of COHEN vs. LINCHUS is to stand as a precedent, it will hereafter cost any man in this city who protests against the use of hard-boiled eggs as an ingredient of milk punch the somewhat inconvenient sum of $3. With all due respect to the Magistrate—and everybody knows how nearly limitless that is—we must say that the decision is one which could be carried to a higher court with almost the certainty of securing a reversal. It is true that Mr. COHEN'S protest took an irregular and injudicious form, for first he told Mr. LINCHUS that his talents lay rather in the coal-shoveling line than in that of concocting beverages at once highly nutritious and gently exhilarating, and then he (Mr. COHEN) banged him (Mr. LINCHUS) over the head with an earnestness that in the circumstances was perhaps excessive. The reflection upon Mr. LINCHUS'S ability to perform the duties of his position was obviously well founded, but in its very truth there was so much of indelicacy and discourtesy that the ensuing blows gave the bartender a sort of excuse for retaliating in kind and in court. Mr. COHEN'S provocation had been very great, however, and a Magistrate who tempered justice with mercy and discretion would have taken that fact into consideration. As it is, Mr. MEADE has indirectly countenanced the making of milk punches with hard-boiled eggs, a system obviously reprehensible and probably unconstitutional. A milk punch is not a salad, and no dictum from Essex Market can make it one.

—It appears from the experience of Mr. MAXWELL P. JOHNSTONE that an evangelist with a license gathers a crowd that blocks the streets to such a degree that the police are incited to instant action. Of course a newspaper with an injunction is different, and the multitude it causes to assemble daily is hardly visible to police eyes. Mr. JOHNSTONE might have better luck if he put his appeals in the form of a table and illustrated them by means of a diagram. It could easily be done, if he is at all ingenious, and then the guardians of our streets would be so much interested in his undertaking that they would forget to make either him or his hearers "move on."

CURRENT NOTES.

The Rochester Union was established in 1826 and claims to be the oldest daily newspaper in the United States west of the Hudson River.

* * *

Speaker J. W. Farris of the Missouri House of Representatives has very frankly told his Democratic Party friends that he is a candidate for the nomination for Governor of the State in 1900. He is a free silverite.

* * *

The total assessed valuation of Nebraska shows a falling off of very nearly $2,000,000 as compared with last year. It was then $167,078,270, and is now $165,085,583. The sum to be raised by taxation is about $1,184,000.

* * *

Two Denver boys have lately floated the Stars and Stripes by kites a mile above the summit of Pike's Peak, and claim that it is the highest point ever attained by Old Glory.

* * *

The City of Philadelphia is meeting with very poor success in the effort to raise by subscription money enough to purchase for its Academy of Natural Sciences the collection of fossils gathered by the late Prof. Cope.

* * *

The candidates for the rifle team of twelve, with five alternates, to be sent from Savannah, Ga., to compete at Sea Girt, N. J., are practicing and will be chosen early next month. About twenty are trying, and it is said they are making good records. The Sea Girt meeting will be from Aug. 20 to Sept. 4.

* * *

Very many eminent citizens of Massachusetts, headed by Gov. Wolcott, have signed a petition to Congress praying that the old frigate Constitution, which is to be taken to Boston from the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard in October, be permitted to remain at the Charlestown Navy Yard permanently. They say that she was built in Boston and was first commanded and manned by Massachusetts men, and would appropriately end her days there.

TITLE OF THE DINGLEY BILL.

First Tariff Law Conveying Intimation that It is for Other Purposes Besides Revenue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The title of the Dingley tariff law is "An Act to Provide Revenue for the Government, and to Encourage the Industries of the United States." This is the first time that a tariff law has been placed upon the statute books that contained the least intimation on its face that it was laid for "protective" purposes. No other tariff law has ever had any avowed object besides the production of revenue. The McKinley law, for example, was entitled "An Act to Reduce the Revenue and Equalize Duties on Imports, and for Other Purposes."

The significance of the title of this law is very striking, not only historically, but practically. Constitutional lawyers of the highest class have held from the beginning of our history that Congress has no power, original or derived, to lay a tax for the purpose of "protecting" or "encouraging" industries. Such a tax, as Judge Cooley says, is colorable only, and, where similar efforts by States to pervert the taxing power have come under the scrutiny of the courts, they have been uniformly overthrown.

The unanimous denial by courts from Maine to Louisiana that the Legislature can use the power to tax to "protect" or "encourage" has not been based on peculiarities of State Constitutions or rested on technical reasoning. It is, as the United States Supreme Court says in the most famous case upon this point, because there are limitations on the taxing power "which grow out of the essential nature of all free Governments."

As the court says: "To lay with one hand the power of the Government on the property of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes, is none the less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation."

The protective tariffs of the past, as Judge Cooley points out, have escaped destruction because they have escaped judicial investigation. They have all been ostensibly acts to collect revenue, and nominally based on the unquestioned Federal power to tax for public purposes. Where Congress has said that it is passing a law to collect revenue, the courts have declined to permit a litigant to assail or question the avowed purpose of the Legislature (Veazie Bank vs. Fenno, 8 Wall. 539.) Even where it is proclaimed in political platforms and asserted in every debate on every item of a tariff law that its purpose is the protection of private interests and only the incidental raising of revenue, the courts will close their eyes to all evidence not consistent with the declared purpose of the law.

The very simple and complete safeguard of protective tariffs heretofore has been the mendacious omission from the body of the law of a statement of the real purpose intended to be accomplished.

Does not the Dingley law omit this precaution? The title of the act in reason must compel the judicial attention of the courts. They must look to see how much of the act is for the Constitutional purpose of providing revenue, and how much for the unconstitutional purpose of "encouraging," not the industries of the United States, but certain industries therein enumerated. When they inspect the act and find duties imposed so restrictive or prohibitory as to preclude the idea that Congress intended them for the purpose of providing revenue, they must conclude that these duties at least were for the other purpose, and were intended by Congress not to provide revenue, but to encourage the industries to which they appertain.

When they examine the whole bill, with its prohibitory average tax of more than 54 per cent. ad valorem, might they not very possibly decide that the purpose of providing revenue was entirely subordinate to the other purpose of "encouraging" certain industries?

If the "encouragement" of industries is unconstitutional, this law will have the same status as if it were "an act to provide revenue and establish an hereditary order of nobility to collect the same."

All that is needed is to raise a doubt. If the courts should be brought to the necessity of extrinsic evidence, gathered from debates in Congress and surrounding circumstances, this question would be decided in the light of the real facts. Should this be done, a decision on this question could be at last obtained. And, unless the whole current of American decisions is to be turned backward, and unless the soundest and best of our Constitutional lawyers are and have been utterly at fault, there could be but one result of such a test.

Without going further than is warranted, this much can at least be said. This culmination of protective oppression gives a fairer chance for an attack than the opponents of protection have ever had before. The attack, even if chances are doubtful, is well worth making, for its success would either exterminate a baneful and degrading system, or drive it back to skulk behind the falsehood which has thus far shielded it from justice.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
40 Wall Street, New York, Aug. 2, 1897.

STRONG DRINK AND CHEMICALS

Sarcastic Comments on Mr. J. Fanning O'Reilly's Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I did not say or suggest that liquors were made from chemicals or deleterious substances. I do not believe that strong liquors can be produced from chemicals, but wines may be.

The man who says he can produce whisky from chemicals is, in my opinion, brother to the man who gets drunk from the smell of whisky while pumping it. If there are poisonous liquors made and sold in New York which can be detected by chemistry or otherwise, why are the people who deal in them not prosecuted? If the Board of Health, which is generally very efficient, would call to its aid Mr. J. Fanning O'Reilly, with his almost superhuman knowledge and philanthropic spirit, it might be able to purge the city of spurious usquebaugh.

When you, Mr. J. Fanning O'Reilly, close up the five-cent houses you will have conferred a benefit on the undersigned, and for which he will be duly thankful.

Farewell, Mr. J. Fanning O'Reilly, and do not frighten people away from this town under the belief that all is rotten here. Things on the whole are pretty good in this wicked New York.

With awe and trembling I again say farewell to Mr. J. Fanning O'Reilly, "that source of the sublime and the mysterious."

JAMES H. SMYTH.
154 Washington Street, New York, Aug. 2, 1897.

OPPOSED TO ANTI-TOXIN.

Anna Sargent Turner Discusses Diphtheria and Some Other Things.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I had quite abandoned the hope of ever again appearing in THE NEW YORK TIMES as an opponent of vivisection, but as you published, on the 20th ult., an article from the pen of the Vice President of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society I think it may be possible that you will give space to some comments (on your editorial referring to this article) from the Anti-Vivisection Society in your own State.

Dr. Preston was not, as you erroneously supposed, "denouncing a mass of vain imaginings," which he mistook for vivisection, but he was denouncing what experimenters have done, according to their own published reports of their experiments. As a doctor of medicine, and one who has given much time to the study of vivisection, Dr. Preston is well fitted to judge what good these experiments might confer on the human race.

As to the anti-toxin, supposed to be a preventive of and cure for diphtheria, it cannot truly be said that through it "diphtheria has lost most of its deadliness," because its deadliness still remains. Added to this, we now have the anti-toxic treatment for this disease, and, between the two, the patients have little chance of recovery. I refer your readers to the pamphlet, "Clinical Observations upon the Use of Anti-toxin in Diphtheria," by Joseph E. Winters, M. D.

Now, as to the superiority in the methods for the treatment of disease here, or in the Orient. What have the words of THE NEW YORK TIMES, "As doctors, the sage cheese of the Occident could give them lessons," to do with the question at issue? I have read this statement several times, and thought over it, with all the depth of thought of which an unfortunate "zoophilous woman" is capable, but to me it still means absolutely nothing.

Stop! now I think of it! THE NEW YORK TIMES probably referred to a small animal of the class Arachnida, tribe Acaridae, and genus Acarus, which is known to inhabit cheese. Of course this is it, and THE NEW YORK TIMES means that if the Oriental doctors could once see some of our sage cheese they would immediately take up the study of bacteria, bacilli, microbes, &c., and learn how to torture animals, as our doctors do, in the laboratories for experimental research.

It may be that the physicians of the East would do this; but if they did it would be also well for them to learn another lesson from the Western sage cheese—how to walk away. ANNA SARGENT TURNER.
Secretary New York State Anti-Vivisection Society.
Saugerties, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1897.

Down on Pillagers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your just complaint and protest against the pillaging methods of The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph is worthy the attention of all fair-minded readers, and should have their condemnation. It amounts to theft, nothing more or less, according to the journalistic, social, or commercial code, and being accused of it, red-handed as it were, 'twere far better to acknowledge the wrongdoing than wear the mask of effrontery and sulk like a schoolboy after being found guilty. To keep on reading a sheet which adopts such dishonorable ways of furnishing news is like harboring under one's own roof a person with a doubtful character. Being a native and a resident of Philadelphia, I for one, believing in fair play and fair and square methods, will strike The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph from off my list. QUAKER.
Boston, July 31, 1897.

EARNING AND MAKING MONEY

Protest Against a Speculative View of the Drug Business.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"People like to be humbugged," an expression attributed to P. T. Barnum, was used by him probably out of a sense of humor, for the people spent their money to be humored and they were humored.

Newspaper writers expect a similar effect from their products perhaps, particularly as manifested in that part of the press from which THE NEW YORK TIMES distinguishes itself by its tendency to decency and no less to fairness and justice.

It is for this reason that I desire to call your attention to the effect on the public mind generally of an article in the Sunday issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES entitled: "Drug Store Prices Vary," which has a distinct flavor of advertising a certain department store, because it lacks evidence of fairness to counterbalance that impression, in favor of the druggist, at whose expense it is made up. To place him on a level with mercantile concerns by considering his doings in the same light as those of the merchant whose sole object is to "make" money and whose instigation is greed and whose success depends on his acuteness in estimating values in dollars and cents—no matter whether material or moral—is not fair and not in the spirit of THE NEW YORK TIMES as I understand it, because the druggist (I mean, of course, the bona fide apothecary and not the dealer in fancy articles, &c.,) sells through his preparation his services rather than the material, and to construe values of a professional kind on a commercial basis alone is not fair, because one is led to lose sight of the meaning of the distinction between making and earning money, or, in other words, between speculative accumulation and earning it for a living. This latter has become more difficult of late for every one, and not least in consequence of the doings of the department-store octopus whose beneficent functions as a scavenger of trade impediments are more than offset by his detrimental encroachment on fields of industry occupied by small concerns.

It would be too much to expect THE NEW YORK TIMES to champion the cause of the druggist, and therefore it seems unnecessary to enter into details of a discussion which can hardly be expected to be carried on to any appreciable benefit, because few can bring themselves to an attitude unbiased by self-interest and prejudice. But it is not too much to expect the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES to accept the assurance that the bona fide apothecary is not "making" any money and that, indeed, his road is beset with difficulties enough without fostering more. HOOK I. PINE.
New York, Aug. 1, 1897.

FEW RICH DRUGGISTS.

Long Apprenticeship and Much Study and Expense Required.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a well-pleased reader of your paper for the past six months, and was certainly very much astonished on reading the article under the caption "Drug Store Prices Vary" in your issue of Aug. 1. I had heretofore believed such feats as casting reflections on a respected and honored calling to fitly belong to "yellow journalism," and thought you to be above such petty business, because it is not only wrong, but positively mischievous on account of its creating wrong impressions in the public mind.

Among the thousands of druggists in Greater New York who have been obliged to serve a long and hard apprenticeship, go to college, and spend hundreds of dollars for their education before they were considered qualified, after passing a thorough examination, to practice pharmacy, I would like to have some one tell me how many have made enough money to retire from business. I venture to say that the number would be found smaller in proportion than in any other profession. And the work is long, exacting, and of the greatest responsibility. ADRIAN PARADIS.
Brooklyn, Aug. 2, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Becoming a Novelty.

"What a queer look that fellow across the corridor has."

"Yes; he has the pedestrian face. Doesn't ride."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

They Weary of It.

The unmarried man is constantly having this dinned into his ears: "Now, if I were a single man like you, I'd start for Alaska to-morrow."—Albany Journal.

The Common Goal.

Hurry—What's the great aim of modern life?

Scurry—To be rich enough to be able to get everything one doesn't want.—Brooklyn Life.

Slight Check.

"They say you can't arrest the flight of time."

"Certainly not."

"Well, this morning, when I was coming down town, I stopped a minute."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Proud of His Work.

Bishop Goodfellow—So you think John Gotrox's will is a masterpiece of legal ingenuity and acumen, do you?

Judge Sharpley—Sir, I drew it, and I will stake my reputation upon that will's lasting in the courts as long as the property does.—Judge.

NEW PSALM OF LIFE.

TO BE SUNG AFTER READING THE TARIFF BILL FREE LIST.

From The Helena (Mon.) Independent.

Tell me not in free-trade speeches
That the tariff is a tax,
Are not bladders, cutch, and leeches
On the free list, and beeswax?

What if shoes are taxed up higher,
Is not divi-divi free?
Free lifeboats will keep you drier—
'Tis the G. O. P.'s decree.

What care we for high-taxed clothing
If juglandium is free?
Cheap coats now create a loathing
Since free zaffer is for me.

Free are dragon's blood and manna,
So are curling stones and
Sing hosanna to Mark Ha
High priest of the Canto:

Free are sauerkraut and p
Joss stick, lava, and old j
Billy Bryan's trying to foo
Yams are free, and so is s k.

What if tariffs comforts narrow
Raising prices to the roofs?
Free as air are fossils, marrow,
Broken glass, stilts, and cows' hoofs.

Why should laborers get sadder
At the higher tariff rates?
Free are skeletons and madder,
Turtles, spurs, and fashion plates.

Let the tramps sing hallelujah!
Naked ones, there is new hope;
On the glad and chilly New Year
Wear free fishskins and free rope.

All you hungry men who tire us,
And you gabbling free-trade geese;
Fill yourselves with vaccine virus
Buttered with enfleurage grease.

These are free and so is curry,
Balm of Gilead and dried blood,
And raw acorns; now don't worry
Begging bread and soggy spud.

Free are apatite and coir,
So is human hair when raw;
Acorns, too; ask your employer
If the like he ever saw.

Glory, glory, sing hosanna
To the free-list bill of fare!
By the grace of Reed and Hanna
Cajeput is free as air.

See the pious farmer kneeling,
Praying Heaven for better times;
Hasn't heard that orange peeling
Is as free as kelp and limes.

Tell the horse marines the story!
Wave the flag of liberty!
For the savior of our glory,
Old Palladium is free.

THE SEALING CONTROVERSY

Herman Liebes Explains the North American Commercial Company's Position.

ELLIOTT ATTACKS MR. FOSTER

He Protests Against "a Studied Attempt to Deceive the People" in Regard to the Conference in Washington Next Fall.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Mr. Herman Liebes, President of H. Liebes & Co. of San Francisco, one of the firms composing the North American Commercial Company, lessees from the United States of the Pribilof Islands seal rookeries, has addressed a letter to The Times, in which, among other things, he says:

"I and my colleagues of the North American Commercial Company entirely disclaim any desire for measures made 'in the interests of one nationality and against the interests of the other,' and we do not and never have suggested that the English Government should 'surrender the exercise of a lucrative industry without receiving an equivalent merely in order to increase 'our actual and prospective profits.' I should be perfectly willing to concur in any reasonable arrangement with a view to discontinuing the killing of seals upon the islands in question, as also all pelagic sealing, simply to assist in bringing about an arrangement for the suspension of pelagic sealing, in order to avoid the entire extermination of the seal, and further because I will not share the responsibility of those who, by allowing the present barbarous system to be continued, are rapidly destroying in a cruel way a very valuable industry.

"I am in a condition to prove conclusively that of the seals caught by the pelagic sealers at least 80 per cent. are females and the remaining 20 per cent. are mostly pups in which the sex is not distinguishable after the skins are removed from the body. As I have said, the skins all come to London to be dressed, and there is not the slightest difficulty in determining the sex of the adult seal from the skins. An inspection of them would convince all who saw them. The females are all heavily incumbered and float at the top of the water, and are unable to escape so rapidly as the males.

"During the last seven years our company have killed only about 15,000 seals per annum, and the average price received for the skins in London was certainly under £5 per skin, gross—last year's catch only brought £10s. 10d. per skin—and inasmuch as the skins cost us over £3 each, to say nothing of our invested capital, you will see the monopoly is not very large, and had we invested our money in Government bonds we should have done better.

"A great deal has been said about the Americans not paying compensation to the owners of the vessels seized in the years 1886-7-9, and 1890, a list of which vessels is set forth in the award. The Parisian arbitrators by their award did not assess any damages, but left that matter open for further negotiation between the two Governments. The owners of the vessels seized were promptly asked to send in their claims, and did so.

"All the merchants who had purchased the pelagic seal catches from the ships which had not been seized by the United States Government during the years mentioned in the award were asked to give evidence before the committee of the prices paid for the seals caught during those years, and it appeared that the claims made on behalf of the vessels seized were considerably in excess of the largest catch on any one of those vessels; and the prices asked were certainly double the prices obtained by any of the other vessels not seized.

"Every effort is being made by the commission appointed for the purpose to assess the compensation in British Columbia, consisting of the Chief Justice of Canada and a Judge of the United States. Whatever compensation is awarded will be promptly paid.

"I have dealt somewhat at length with the matter, as I feel convinced that when the facts are fully understood, pelagic sealing as now carried on will be universally condemned. Surely there is nothing unreasonable in asking, even on Prof. Thompson's report, that the margin of safety is a narrow one, if it be not in some measure overstepped, that a conference be held to consider whether the regulations provided by the Paris award are sufficient to protect the seal from total extinction, or whether, at any rate, some measure cannot be taken to preserve the lives of the female seals, and to avert the amount of destruction by the slow process of starvation of so many thousands of pups. The Paris arbitrators expressly provided for the reconsideration at any time by agreement between the two powers interested, or at least at the end of five years, viz., in August, 1898."

PROF. ELLIOTT PROTESTS.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—Prof. Henry W. Elliott has written a scathing letter regarding Lord Salisbury's seal conference, supplementing the one of a few days ago to Assistant Secretary of State Day. He says, in part:

"I protest against the studied attempt to deceive the people as to the scope and extent of that conference, that it is to be of the slightest gain to the American case.

"In the first place, we had the official and curt refusal of Lord Salisbury to reopen this seal question in any way affecting existing rules and regulations as established by the Paris tribunal in 1893. This refusal was made on April 21 last, and not a thing has taken place which has altered Salisbury's stand. Foster's trip to London only strengthened the British Premier's hand.

"John Hay, to break the force of Foster's humiliating failure to reopen the question and that 'shirtsleeve' letter of May 10, begged Salisbury to let the British naturalists who have been studying the seals on our islands since 1891 meet our naturalists at Washington next Fall and compare their biological notes as to these animals, all reference to the revision of the existing regulations to be expressly barred from the discussion.

"Canada controls this matter absolutely; she has an unusually easy task as things now are directed on our side; she will again skin Foster as clean as she did at Paris in 1893."

AMERICAN PILGRIMS IN ROME.

ROME, Aug. 2.—Thirty-two Americans, conducted by the Bishop of Wichita, Kan., and Mr. Throop, attended the mass this morning in the Pope's private chapel. The visitors were afterward presented to his Holiness, who blessed Mr. Throop and his family, and thanked him for bringing the pilgrimage.

Mrs. Lily Bougg presented his Holiness with a copy of her works. The Pope charged Father O'Keefe to convey his blessing to the Paulist Fathers and praise the great work of the missions.

Father Fidelis presented the Pope with the homage of Cardinal Gibbons, and thanked his Holiness for the excellent choice he had made in the new rector of the Catholic University at Washington.

The Americans presented the Pope with Peter's pence to the amount of $300. His Holiness had a kindly word for each of them. Saturday they will start for Florence, Marseilles, and Lourdes.

LADY SYKES'S DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The summons issued to Herbert Sanguinetti against Lady Jessica Sykes, wife of Sir Tatton Sykes, the well-known Yorkshire Baron, her Ladyship being charged with obtaining by false pretenses checks of the value of £5,300, ($26,3500,) and with converting to her own use 200 shares of stock, was withdrawn at the Marlborough Police Court to-day, the prosecution stating that explanations had been received and that Sir Tatton Sykes was prepared to meet all the liabilities of his wife. It appears that the misunderstanding was occasioned by the fact that her Ladyship's broker had not kept her acquainted with her exact position in regard to certain transactions.

Early in December, 1896, Sir Tatton advertised that he would not be responsible for his wife's debts. Lady Sykes had commissioned Lord Marcus Beresford to purchase the famous mare La Fleche at the sale of Baron Hirsch's stud in July, 1896, and Lord Beresford secured the famous racer for the sum of $89,455. Later, however, Sir Tatton, after refusing to pay for La Fleche, relented and helped her out of the difficulty.

FORT CHAKDARA RELIEVED.

A British Force Routs the Insurgents Surrounding the Fort with Heavy Loss.

BOMBAY, Aug. 2.—Fort Chakdara, in the Chitral district, which was besieged by a large force of insurgent natives, has been relieved by the British force under Gen. Blood. The relief forces advanced in two columns, commanded respectively by Cols. Goldney and Meiklejohn, at dawn to-day and brilliantly attacked and routed the enemy surrounding the fort. The fighting was severe, and the tribesmen lost heavily. The loss of the British was light. The garrison of the fort is safe.

Gangadhar Tilak, the native member of the Legislative Council who is charged with inciting the natives of Bombay to disaffection, to-day was formally committed for trial. To-morrow Tilak will make an application to the High Court Judges for an order requiring the authorities to release him on bail pending his trial.

Gangadhar Tilak's newspaper, The Kesari, prints to-day a highly inflammatory article attacking the Indian Government for "the prosecution of obscure people" and for "making an obsolete police regulation do duty as a secret assassin."

Prof. Gokhlee of the Deccan College, the agitator who recently made certain charges against the conduct of the British soldiers in their efforts to stamp out the plague, among other things asserting that the soldiers had assaulted two women, one of whom subsequently committed suicide, has apologized abjectly to the Government, unreservedly withdrawing all the charges and admitting that they were based upon misinformation.

FORESTS BURNING IN ALGERIA

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A dispatch from Oran, capital of the Algerian province of that name, says that enormous forest fires have been raging for a week in the Telagh district, that they are spreading, and that they now extend over an area of twenty square miles. A detachment of 1,500 men belonging to the Foreign Legion has been fighting the flames, night and day, since the outbreak of the fires. But all the efforts of the soldiers to prevent a spread of the conflagrations have hitherto proved unavailing.

CHARGES AGAINST THE BOERS.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Johannesburg says:

"Grave charges are being formulated against the Boers. The first is that of supplying the Matabele, before and after the Jameson raid, with large quantities of guns and ammunition, bearing the stamp of the Transvaal Government. The second charge is that several high Boer officials, while the reformers were in prison, accepted large sums of money, aggregating £35,000, from the Reform Committee or from friends of its members."

LAUSANNE MUSEUM ROBBED.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Aug. 2.—An extensive robbery of art works and other articles of great value has taken place at the Vaud Cantonal Museum.

The museum contained natural history collections, a valuable collection of freshwater conchylia, relics from Aventicum and Vidy, the ancient Lausanne, and interesting Celtic antiquities from Lakedwellings, coins, medals, &c.

PROF. LANGLEY IN PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution took his seat for the first time in some years at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences to-day. The President of the Academy reviewed at some length Prof. Langley's work in the Department of Physics, and M. Bethelot greeted him on behalf of French aeronauts. Prof. Langley, who was cordially received by the Academy, explained his experiments with steam aeroplanes.

ITALY TO BUILD MORE SHIPS.

ROME, Aug. 2.—In view of the steps which France is taking to fortify the coast of Tunis, it is regarded as necessary to strengthen the Italian navy, and arrangements are being made for launching three armored cruisers this month.

Admiral Brin, the Minister of Marine, is planning a vessel which, it is claimed, will revolutionize naval warfare by its power, speed, and efficacy as a tactical unit.

As a result of mobilization of the army and navy for the defense of the sea coast is being arranged, to be carried out probably in November next.

SOME CHANGE FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader, replying in the House of Commons to-day to a question of H. D. Coghill, Conservative member for Stoke-on-Trent, as to whether the Government would consider the abolishment of the Viceroyalty of Ireland and the substitution for it of a Secretary of State for Ireland and the establishment of a royal residence in that country, said he had always been of the opinion that some change was advisable; but, Mr. Balfour added, he could not promise early legislation on the subject.

BANQUET TO LAURIER IN PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—M. Cochery, the French Minister of Finance, presided at a banquet given this evening in honor of Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier.

Among the guests were M. Fabre, the Canadian Agent; ex-Mayor Beaugrand of Montreal, and the Rector of the University of Quebec.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, responding to a toast to his health, referred to Great Britain's denunciation of the commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium, which, he said, was at Canada's request, and predicted an enormous development of trade between Canada and France.

RIOTING IN MADRID.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—Many persons have been injured in the conflicts between the police and rioters. The latter have wrecked shops in many of the principal streets, and the discords continued until the evening was well advanced.

In many cases the women placed themselves deliberately in front of the mounted gendarmes who were trying to clear the streets.

Owing to the new regulations in connection with the tax on some articles of consumption, a number of manufacturers and store keepers of the district of Madrid have closed their premises, and have attempted to create disturbances. The outbreaks were suppressed, and precautionary measures have been taken in order to prevent further disorder.

GERMAN TARIFF TROUBLES.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The German press still actively discusses Great Britain's denunciation of the commercial treaty, and the Agrarian section fiercely demands a tariff war, and agitates for reprisals against the United States. Veiled and open suggestions are made for a European trade league against America, with threats of serious consequences should England refuse to join in such a league.

"The successful execution of such a policy presupposes an enduring bond of confidence with Russia, and Emperor William's visit to St. Petersburg will therefore be of great importance commercially."

The Magdeburger Zeitung, the Danziger, and other leading commercial papers, take a pessimist view of the situation, and express a fear that the export trade will suffer severe losses even before the treaty expires, next Summer, so that even if the new treaty is arranged on the most favorable terms, Germany will still be the loser.

Nicaragua Waiting for the Survey.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Texas, Aug. 2.—The Congress of Nicaragua was formally opened to-day by President Zelaya. In his address the President said that Nicaragua was anxiously waiting the arrival of the United States Engineer Commission, which is to survey the route for the Maritime Canal, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, across Nicaragua.

TURKEY STILL EVASIVE

Tewfik Pasha Presents Amendments to the Earlier Articles of the Peace Treaty.

SALISBURY ON THE SITUATION

He Explains the Difficulties Encountered, in Reply to Earl Kimberly, in the House of Lords—Crete's Trouble with Her Creeds.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 2.—From present indications the powers will be compelled to send another ultimatum to Turkey.

The peace conference, as cabled last night, held a three hours' session on Saturday. The Ambassadors presented the remaining sections of the draft of the treaty of peace, including those providing for a limited control of Greek finances and a new article defining the time and method of the Turkish evacuation of Thessaly. Thereupon Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, presented a series of amendments to all the articles previously suggested. This action upon the part of the Turkish Minister came as a surprise to the Ambassadors, and is regarded as meaning a delay of two or three weeks in the signing of the preliminaries of peace, and, it is further thought, it will possibly necessitate another threat in the nature of an ultimatum.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—A special dispatch received here from Constantinople says the Ambassadors are determined to maintain the wording of their draft of the treaty of peace without any change.

LORD SALISBURY EXPLAINS.

British Premier Tells of the Perplexing Problems of the East.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Marquis of Salisbury, replying in the House of Lords to-day to the Liberal leader, the Earl of Kimberley, who questioned the Government as to the state of the peace negotiations between Greece and Turkey, outlined the status of the Constantinople exchanges of views, occasionally referring to them in sarcastic tones. The Premier said it was no wonder that the patience of many people was sorely tried by the delay. The complexity and multiplicity of the negotiations, he added, might, however, account for their length.

Continuing, Lord Salisbury explained that the peace the powers were trying to arrange was no ordinary agreement between a conqueror and a conquered country. The territory conquered by the Turkish Army was one assigned to Greece by international arrangement, and therefore the powers' voice in regard to its disposal was recognized by the Sultan. The latter was right in demanding security against incursions such as those which brought about the present war, and for that purpose a rectification of the frontier on a strategic base was a reasonable demand. It was also reasonable to hold that the Greek communities should not be placed under Turkish rule.

The Premier further asserted that her Majesty's Ministers believed those questions had been settled and that Turkey had accepted the frontier line traced by the military attachés of the embassies of the powers, though the Premier shared in Lord Kimberley's doubts and announcements that accomplished facts were really not so until actually accomplished.

Speaking of the indemnity to be paid to Turkey by Greece, the Premier said:

"There comes in the mysterious and difficult question of the financial bondholders. We do not think that any international duty lies on Europe to provide for their payment, though I admit they have been long unpaid.

"The credit of Greece in the European market will for a long time be exceedingly small, and some form of control of Greek sources of revenue is inevitable. I cannot say that negotiations in that direction have advanced very far, and I must admit that the question may be a source of very considerable delay."

With reference to Crete his lordship said there was no use for the powers to attempt to arrange a form of government until the more important controversy had been adjusted. The present attitude of Crete seemed to be favorable to an agreement so far as the Christians were concerned, but the two creeds were even nearer than they had been for many centuries.

"The only solution," he said, "seems to be to dig a ditch across the island, with the Christians on the one side and the Moslems on the other. Our earnest object is to arrange what has been promised, taking care to be just to both sections. We are not inclined to admit merely because the Mussulmans are in the minority that their interests are to be neglected."

Lord Salisbury said he fully agreed with Lord Kimberley that Crete was in a dangerous position. The element of danger, however, did not arise, he insisted, because the island was mixed up in the affairs of the Ottoman Empire, but rather from the terrible division among the creeds, a division which might yet require a power greater than all the sovereigns of Europe to banish.

KING GEORGE'S THREAT.

Skouloudis Thinks It Has Modified the Powers' Attitude.

ATHENS, Aug. 2.—In the course of an interview this evening M. Skouloudis, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared that King George had not concealed from Europe his intention to abdicate if a system of European control of Greek finances were established. He said he believed this fact had already modified the attitude of the powers toward the German proposal, and that some attenuated scheme would be arranged.

DEATH IN AUSTRIAN FLOODS.

Damage Estimated at Millions of Florins—Danube Double Its Normal Width and Still Rising.

VIENNA, Aug. 2.—Reports from the flooded districts show that the situation is even worse than was at first feared. The greatest damage has been done in Bohemia. At Trautenau thirty houses have been destroyed and twenty-five persons drowned. Corpses were to be seen floating down the streets with every kind of débris, even a cradle with a crying infant, which, fortunately, was rescued.

At the village of Freiheit a house was washed away bodily and its seventeen occupants were drowned. Almost the whole town of Reichenberg is submerged, and there, too, many have been drowned. The loss to mill owners in that district is estimated at millions of florins.

In Vienna the damage already done to public works, sewers, gas mains, and bridges is estimated at 2,000,000 florins. The Danube is now almost double its normal width, and is still rising. According to reports from places up the river the waters are not likely to reach their highest point until to-morrow.

At Ischl, Gmunden, Aussee, and other health resorts the people were compelled to flee for their lives.

The Emperor Francis Joseph is inspecting the efforts of the troops to palliate the disasters, and the Government is preparing estimates as to the amount of State aid required. In many places the crops have been entirely destroyed, and in consequence the price of provisions is rapidly on the increase.

BRITISH DECISION ON SILVER.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Daily Chronicle announces that the final meeting between the members of the Bimetallic Commission, headed by Senator Wolcott and Lord Salisbury, will take place during the latter part of next week at the Foreign Office.

Most of the members of the Cabinet will be present, and it is understood that Lord Salisbury will then inform the Commissioners of the Government's decision on the question of a more extended use of silver.

The Commissioners are hopeful of a favorable decision and of important concessions. After the meeting they will proceed to Berlin and St. Petersburg.

Woman Burned at Harrison, N. J.

HARRISON, N. J., Aug. 2.—Mrs. Lizzie Herdst, fifty-two years old, was burned here to-day in the house which she occupied with her husband. She had long been an invalid and was unable to help herself, and nobody was present to save her.

READY FOR A NEW SEASON

More Actors in Town with Engagements Than in Many Previous Years.

THE STOCK COMPANY REVIVED

One Result in the Smaller Cities of the Theatre Combination—Good Bills at the Roof Gardens—What the Stars Are Doing.

The appearance yesterday of that part of Broadway between Thirty-eighth and Forty-second Streets, known as the chief theatrical centre of the city, was much more lively than it has been for many years. Notwithstanding the general bad business of last year, more bookings are made and more traveling companies organized than in any like period within the past five years. Indications point to the return in many cities to the stock-company system.

Such return will be chiefly due, no doubt, to the fact that the principal houses throughout the country are controlled by a syndicate, leaving, however, in nearly every city one or more theatres outside of the combination, which cannot, therefore, rely upon the services of traveling organizations. The owners of these houses, in order to keep them open, are getting together permanent stock companies, and the offices of their agents were besieged yesterday by actors, many of whom have not been seen in New York for years. The actors spoke very hopefully of the coming season. The majority of them were engaged at salaries that are not burdensome to the managers, nor yet inadequate.

Rehearsals and Engagements.

Rehearsals of "The Good Mr. Best" and "An Irish Gentleman" have begun at the Garrick Theatre, under the direction of Rich and Harris. "What Happened to Jones" is being rehearsed at the New Manhattan. At Weber & Fields's Music Hall rehearsals of the new burlesque "Just for Fun" will begin to-day. Richard Dorney of Daly's Theatre, who returned yesterday afternoon, will begin rehearsing "The Circus Girl" this week. Daly's Theatre will reopen on Aug. 16. Among the engagements recorded yesterday at the theatrical headquarters of Mrs. F. L. Fernandez are those of Edwin Hoff and Amelia Bingham for the spectacular production, "Nature," with which the Academy will open; H. W. Frederick, Clara Wisdom, Ida Brooke, Marie Celeste, the Rogers brothers, Walter Jones, Albert Mansfield, Edith St. Clair, and August Siegrist, for "One Round of Pleasure," at the Knickerbocker Theatre; Etta Gilroy and Frederic Solomon (who replaces Louis Harrison,) in "The Whirl of the Town"; Louis Wesley and Thomas Wood for Otis Harlan's company; Trixie Rawlston, Louise Rosa, Amy Hartley, and Eva Tanqueray, for "The Brownies"; J. C. McCabe for H. B. Sire's company, with May Irwin, in "Miss Fitzwell"; Nettie Black, Norine Dunham, Carmelita Meek, Emma Watson, May Wallace, Daisy Dwyer, Beatrice Kean, Emma Gillette, and L. Maynard, for Donnelly and Girard in "The Geezer"; Charles Plunket and wife, Alfred Leech, W. J. Francis, Allene Crater, Edith Murello, Frank Turner, and Polly Moran with Vernona Jarbeau, in "A Paris Doll"; Bessie Tannehill for "Little Monte Cristo"; Belle Buckley for Frank Daniels's company, in "The Idol's Eye"; Edith Scott, Marguerite Leon, George Westcott, Bergh Morrison, and W. H. Cheeseman, for De Wolf Hopper's company; Arthur Seaton and Lee Doherty for the "1492" company; A. M. Langstaff and wife for "The Girl from Paris"; Marie Wood, Evelyn Wood, Robert Cone and wife, Marie Hughes, and Fannie Dunham Rouse, for "A Trip to Chinatown," and Ruth Stetson, Sue Belle Meade, T. S. Whitbread, with Eugene O'Rourke and Alice Holbrook.

Camille D'Arville Here.

Camille Darville arrived in New York on Saturday from Chicago. She looks remarkably well, considering that she was dangerously ill there for nearly three months with gastritis and congestion of the liver.

Mme. Darville has begun preparations for the forthcoming production of her new opera, which she has named "Peg Woffington." It is probable that Edwin Stevens, John Seavin, and Denis O'Sullivan, who made a hit in "Shamus O'Brien," will be engaged for the principal rôles. The opera will be produced by the Darville Opera Company under the management of Samuel Rorke, and will be presented in New York later in the season.

At the Roof Gardens.

James Thornton is still the chief attraction at Hammerstein's Olympia Roof Garden. He sings this week, in his droll manner, a new song called "They Can't Do It," in which he refers to the political situation and local municipal affairs. Others on the bill were the Dunbar sisters; the Couture brothers, acrobats; the Bland sisters, singers; Hacker and Lester, who do a head-to-head balancing act on an old-fashioned high wheel; Josie De Witt, violinist; Harrigan, the tramp juggler; Vinnie de Witt, a cornetist, and the three Vinette sisters.

At Koster & Bial's Roof Garden the Pantzer brothers, remarkably clever balancers, appear this week. They do some astonishing feats. Another pair of variety entertainers who are much appreciated are Montgomey and Stone, black face comedians. De Bessel, the comic clay modeler; the Beaumont sisters, the Rogers brothers, Eulalie, the dancer; Sato, who does in the guise of a comical tramp some clever juggling; Ottile, a French eccentric singer, and McBride and Goodrich were all well received.

A feature of the exceptionally good bill at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week is the first appearance of James T. Kelly and the Three Rosebuds in a musical sketch by Joseph H. Hart, entitled "Their First Lesson," which is well presented. Tacianu, the clever German impersonator, who won considerable success here last season; the five Castilians in "A Game of Wits;" the Seymours, Adele Purvis Onri, Mapes and Whitcomb, Rawson and June, Mendoza sisters, Girard and Gaylor, Walter Hyde, and Marron and James, all did excellent work.

At the Eden Musée new cinematograph scenes are shown.

The concerts by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra at Madison Square Roof Garden continue to be most popular. To-morrow night the programme will be: March, "Huldigung," Wagner; overture, "Freischütz," Weber; (a) Entr'acte, "Colombe," Gounod; (b) "Visions in a Dream," Lumbye; Fantasia, "Les Huguenots," Meyerbeer; overture, "Benvenuto Cellini," Berlioz; (a) Bagatelle, (b) Melody, (c) "The Windmill," Coverly; three Hungarian Dances, Brahms; introduction to third act of "Lohengrin," Wagner; finale from Fifth Symphony, Beethoven; overture, "Fatinitza," Suppé; valse caprice, Rubinstein; "Souvenir de Valparaiso," Ritter; serenade, Moszkowski; march, from "Mazeppa," Liszt.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Laurence Burt will go abroad in September.

Lawrence Caird will appear with the English "In Town" company at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

Lewis Morrison and his company will leave for Halifax to-day, where they will open in "The Master of Ceremonies."

"The Heart of Maryland" company leaves for San Francisco to-day. The play will be presented at the Baldwin Theatre Aug. 16.

Oscar Girard will open his season at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, Sept. 20, with "The Walking Delegate," in which Charles McDonald will appear.

Corinne has obtained from S. H. Friedlander, who controls the opera "An American Beauty," the exclusive right to produce it throughout the country.

The Fourteenth Street Theatre will open Aug. 30 with the old English play "Shall We Forgive Her." It will be produced under the direction of Jacob Litt.

The theosophical play, "An Exchange of Identity," by Pauline C. Rust and Doré Davidson, will be publicly read at the Garrick Theatre early in September.

Charles Coghlan, Rose Coghlan, and John T. Sullivan are still sojourning at Prince Edward's Island. It is the intention of Mr. Sullivan, when he returns, to reappear in vaudeville.

Mrs. Fiske has organized her company for the season and left the city yesterday for the Adirondacks, where she will remain until September, when she will return to direct rehearsals of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles." She will fill two engagements in New York.

Charles Brookfield, the English character actor and author of "Poet and Puppet" and "A Woman's Reason," arrived in the city on the St. Paul Saturday to spend a few days with some theatrical friends in this vicinity. He returns to England on the same steamer to-morrow.

The "Never Again" company, which has already been at Hooley's Theatre, Chicago, for twelve weeks will close its engagement there Aug. 14. The piece will be played for one week at the Garrick Theatre, beginning Aug. 16, and will later be presented at the Vaudeville Theatre in London.

The Bostonians will begin rehearsing Aug. 16 and will open at Manhattan Beach on Aug. 28, with "Robin Hood." Frank Perley has specially engaged Hilda Clark to sing the rôle of Maid Marian. Miss Nielsen, the prima donna of the company, will not return until Sept. 6, when she will again appear in "The Serenade" in Brooklyn.

William H. Crane paid a hurried visit to the city yesterday for the purpose of meeting the members of his company. He said he intended leaving for New London to-day, where his yacht is. A party of friends will accompany him. Mr. Crane is the Commodore of the Hull Yacht Club, and as his guests they will witness the regatta of the New York Yacht Club, afterward joining in its annual cruise. Mr. Crane will begin the rehearsals of his company in about a fortnight. He will open his season in San Francisco.

NEW COMEDY IN WASHINGTON

It Is "The Marquis of Michigan" by McDonough and Townsend.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—"The Marquis of Michigan," a new comedy by Glen McDonough and Edward Townsend, was produced here last night at the Columbia Theatre, and was well received. The authors have collaborated, Mr. McDonough supplying some very original dialogue and Mr. Townsend, of "Chimmie Fadden" fame, lending the situations and plot. The play deals with the adventures of Ned Harkaway, a young man who, with a wealthy minister, had been captured by brigands while traversing through Sicily. The clergyman dies from a wound inflicted by the robbers, and in his last moments causes his will and testament to be painted on Harkaway's back. He escapes and returns to this country, a living document in a quarrel over the dead clergyman's fortune.

The cast follows:

Ned Harkaway, (a young artist, and the particular friend of the late Rev. Athanasius Bunn).....George F. Nash
Bob Tyke, (a heavy investor in wild oats)..... Charles J. Jackson
Sweezy Burns, (a gentleman who does nothing but time).....George W. Barnum
Abner Gooch, (the Sheriff of Hopkins County, New York).....W. H. Porter
Senor Maginnice, (a prestidigitateur and hypnotist).....Robert Paton Gibbs
Helen Hastings, (counselor at law, and the foster daughter of the late Bunn)..... Marion Giroux
Tony Tostevin, (counselor at law, Helen's friend and partner).....Daisy Lovering
Madame Aetna Vesuvius, (a specialty artist).. Eva Davenport
Georgiana, } Daughters of { Alice Pixley
Evelina, } the late Bunn { Ethel Knight Mollison
Zenobia Bunn, (their mother).....Sadie Stringham

A NEW BURLESQUE.

John B. Doris presented at the Casino Roof Garden last night a new and original burlesque by Edward Corbett and John A. Raynes entitled "Little Casino." While the author of the book is to be commended for his painstaking work in the matter of lyrics and some of the spoken dialogue, it cannot be said that his hodge-podge of humorous nonsense received that consideration which would undoubtedly have been given had the company been better selected and better costumed.

The music and marches are effective. The author has evidently given his best attention to the travestying of "Secret Service."

Elizabeth Darling appeared in the leading rôle, that of Jessie Woodbine. Annie Darling, Gustave York, "Nick" Adams, P. C. Foy, and Marie Franklin are also in the company.

Dorothy Morton Engaged.

The engagement of Dorothy Morton, the prima donna of the William Parry Opera Company, now appearing in "Very Little Faust" at Manhattan Beach, to R. T. McAlpin, was announced yesterday.

Sand Sharks in the Aquarium.

The Aquarium was enriched yesterday by the addition of two fine specimens of sand sharks. They measure three feet in length and are very vicious looking. They were placed in the main pool, in which the white whales ended their brief existence.

THE PRESIDENT'S DAY.

He Reviews the Twenty-first Infantry and Receives the Guests of the Hotel Champlain.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The review of the Twenty-first United States Infantry, under the command of Col. McKibben, held on the hotel grounds, and the reception of the guests of the hotel were the chief events of the day for President McKinley and party. The day was clear and dry, but the sun was none too warm for the President and his fellow-guests.

At 11 o'clock the regiment appeared on the grounds in full dress. At the President's request the restrictions regarding access to the grounds were removed and the general public was admitted. The President and Secretary Alger greatly enjoyed the military spectacle. After complimenting Col. McKibben upon the appearance of his men the President intimated that a repetition of the military event to-morrow would be agreeable. The review to-morrow will be followed by a parade of the bicycle detachment of the regiment.

Later in the day a band concert entertained the President for an hour. After the concert the Presidential party drove over the Lake Shore Road for a few miles.

Among to-day's callers were Capt. H. F. Hodges, United States Army, New York; Capt. J. B. Kuehn, United States Army; Capt. J. E. Kuehn, United States Army; Meade, South Dakota; the officers of the Third Cavalry, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, and H. G. Burleigh of Whitehall, N. Y.

President McKinley has accepted the invitation to attend the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, at Troy, Aug. 20.

NEW YORKERS WED IN ALBANY.

Justice Severance Performs the Ceremony in the City Court.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—A couple from New York City were married in the City Court here this afternoon. The bridegroom found out City Justice Severance and arranged with him for the ceremony. The marriage was then solemnized.

The records of the court show: "Bride, Elsa Stella; residence, No. 122 West Forty-fifth Street, New York; birthplace, Germany; father's name, Theodore Stella; mother's name, Victoria Becker. Bridegroom, George G. Von Bergen; residence, 123 West Forty-fifth Street, New York; age, thirty-three; occupation, commercial traveler; father's name, Augustus Von Bergen; mother's name, Emilie Miller."

The bride is a good-looking young woman. She was fashionably dressed in traveling costume, and carried a large bunch of roses.

Tweedy—Brown.

Mrs. Sue Phillips Brown of Owensboro, Ky., was married yesterday to John Tweedy of Danbury, Conn., at Calvary Baptist Church. The Rev. Frank Rogers Morse, the associate pastor, officiated. Only a few intimate friends were present. The bridegroom is a well-known manufacturer in Danbury and the bride was one of the women Commissioners to the World's Fair at Chicago. She took an active part in the Commercial Travelers' Fair held not long ago in New York.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt's Niece Married.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Harry E. Purcell of The Associated Press and Miss Bay N. Hewitt, daughter of Daniel H. Hewitt, Postmaster of Topeka, Kan., and niece of ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt of New York, were married yesterday in Milwaukee. The Rev. W. A. Hunsberger performed the ceremony.

The Military Cable Broken.

The telephone cable between this city and Governors Island was broken in some mysterious manner yesterday morning. In the afternoon three men were sent out to grapple for it, but without success. Late in the afternoon three men were sent out to grapdonned a bathing suit, and after a half hour's diving located the break near the Barge Office slip, and finally brought up the two detached ends, which were spliced.

FEAR DROVE HER TO DIE.

The body of a woman about forty years of age was taken out of the North River at Pier 2 yesterday. A wedding ring on the left hand was inscribed L. S. to G. M., Jan. 10, 1897. Late in the afternoon Robert W. Perkins of 68 West Forty-third Street called at the Morgue and positively identified the body as that of Mrs. Annie Methaner, a retail florist of 820 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Mr. Perkins said that she was married twice, her first husband being B. Schneider, who died a little over a year ago. Last January she married a man named Methaner, who had given her a good deal of trouble.

In an unsigned letter found on the woman indicating her intention to commit suicide she makes charges against her husband, but declares no one will believe her. In this letter she says $85 would be found over her breast, which she asked should be used to bury her. The money was missing when the body was searched.

Methaner, it is said, was sent to the workhouse some weeks ago on his wife's complaint and threatened to kill her when he is released. This, it is claimed by her friends, made her insane. She leaves a daughter, eleven years old, at the address given.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Melissa Williams Creegan.

Mrs. Melissa Williams Creegan, wife of the Rev. Dr. C. C. Creegan, District Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, died on Saturday at her home, 716 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, after a long illness.

Mrs. Creegan was born in Lebanon, Ohio. She was married in 1872, at Nebraska City, Neb., where she was then teaching school. She and her husband were engaged in missionary work for many years in various parts of the United States. She was one of the founders of the Home Missionary Union of New York State. From 1882 to 1889 Dr. and Mrs. Creegan lived in Syracuse. They then removed to Boston, and while there she became Vice President of the Women's Missionary Board. Subsequently they came to this city, and Mrs. Creegan at once became active in church and temperance work.

She was Home Secretary of the New York branch of the Woman's Board. Two years ago failing health compelled her to give up all public work. She is survived by her husband, three sons, and a daughter. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the house. Burial will be in Syracuse to-morrow.

William R. Beeston.

William R. Beeston died yesterday at his home, 75 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, after an illness of six weeks. He leaves a widow and three daughters, children by a first wife. His second marriage took place fifteen years ago. He was well known in business circles, and for nearly fifty years conducted the manufacture of bungs for kegs, casks, and barrels. The plant is the largest of its kind, and is known as the United States Bung Company. He was the Treasurer of the company.

Mr. Beeston was born in Leeds, England, and was seventy-one years old. He came to this country when quite young, and for years lived in the Eastern District part of Brooklyn. His particular hobby was pictures, and many costly paintings adorn his home. He was one of the founders of the North Side Bank, in Grand Street, Brooklyn, and served as a Director.

The funeral will be held at his home to-morrow night. The interment will be on Thursday, in Greenwood Cemetery.

Felix Duquenne.

Felix Duquenne, who kept the Hotel Duquenne, at 68 West Thirty-sixth Street, died there at 12:45 o'clock Monday morning. For the last two years he had been suffering with liver disease and dropsy.

M. Duquenne was born in Courtrai, Belgium, where his father was a boatman. His mother died when he was about ten years old, and he went to Paris, where he entered the employ of a tailor. He left him in 1870 to come to this country.

In 1882 M. Duquenne engaged in the hotel and restaurant business. His first hotel was at 23 West Third Street. He next kept a hotel at 400 Sixth Avenue, and then at 873 Sixth Avenue. Three months ago the Hotel Duquenne was opened.

His various caravanseries were always popular with theatrical people, who followed him from one place to another. He was married in 1885, and he leaves a son, four months old. The funeral will take place at the Hotel Duquenne at 10 o'clock this morning.

Corwin C. Thompson.

Corwin C. Thompson, one of the veteran lumbermen of Chicago, died yesterday morning at his home, in that city, aged seventy-one years and 4 months. He was born near Rochester, N. Y. In 1837 his family removed to the Western Reserve, near Cleveland, Ohio. The father began the manufacture of carriages, and C. Thompson learned that trade, remaining with his father until he was twenty-one years old. He went to Chicago in 1859.

He was elected Vice President of the Lumbermen's Exchange in 1880, acting as President throughout most of his term. He was originally a Whig in politics, but joined the anti-slavery party and continued a Republican until his death.

De Witt C. De Forest.

De Witt C. De Forest, one of the best known commercial travelers in America, died at 3:20 P. M. Sunday, at 143 West Forty-seventh Street. He had been suffering with heart trouble for three or four weeks.

Mr. De Forest was born in Albany, and his permanent residence was there. He represented Harris & Holmes of this city, biscuit manufacturers, and had been here in business for the last year and a half. He was married many years ago, but his wife has been dead two or three years. He leaves one son, De Witt C. De Forest, Jr., and a daughter, Miss Florence De Forest. The funeral service will be held at his son's home, in Albany, to-day.

Frank Bots

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000, SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

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FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
in respect of
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Collateral Trust Notes.

23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1897.

To Holders of the above Certificates:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Note Holders' agreement dated February 15, 1897, we shall be prepared to make payment on August 16, 1897, of five per cent. (5%) on account of the principal of the above certificates, upon presentation thereof and suitable stamping or indorsement thereon at our office, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, or, at the option of certificate holders, at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 48 State Street, Boston. Interest will cease in respect of the amount so payable on the certificates on August 16, 1897.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
5% GOLD BONDS OF 1925
(LOAN OF 1885.)

The Receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are unable to pay now the Coupons on your Bonds falling due August 1, 1897. If, however, on the application of the Union Trust Company now pending the decision of the Court shall be that your Bonds are entitled to the same lien on the Main Line as the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, then the Receivers will promptly pay these Coupons.

JOHN K. COWEN,
OSCAR G. MURRAY, } Receivers.

TO HOLDERS OF
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
5% GOLD BONDS, DUE 1925
(LOAN OF 1885.)

The Receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company having informed us that they will be unable to pay at the present time the coupons due August 1, 1897, on the above Bonds, we are prepared to purchase on and after that date such Coupons at their face value on Bonds which have been deposited with us, and to pay the amount thereof to the holders of trust receipts issued under the agreement of April 10, 1896, for deposited Bonds, on presentation of such receipts at our office, to be stamped with such purchase.

SPEYER & CO.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 20th, 1897.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO.
7 PER CENT. BONDS
MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1899.

Holders of the above Bonds are advised that, until further notice, they can have such Bonds extended at 4½ per cent. to July 1, 1941, upon the payment of $30 per $1,000 Bond.

Bondholders desiring to avail themselves of this privilege should forward their Bonds with all unmatured coupons attached and a cheque for the amount charged for extension to the undersigned, from whom any further information desired can be obtained.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-four 65-100 dollars, ($48,274.65.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, at New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 10th day of August, 1897.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

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E. & C. RANDOLPH,
7 NASSAU ST.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Some strenuous efforts were made at the opening of Stock Exchange business yesterday to create the impression that serious crop damage had taken place throughout a large part of the West. This report was attended by manipulative pressure, and a few of the conspicuous stocks yielded somewhat. It was not long, however, before the crop destruction tales were disposed of. They were fictions invented in Wall Street and sent out by telegraphic agreement from Chicago as ostensibly representing authoritative statements from Kansas, Nebraska, and other important crop points.

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Canards of this kind are not unsual attendants upon Wall Street activity, more especially when that activity is of the character displayed by what is now taking place in the financial markets—an activity which started and has developed in absolute defiance of energetic bear efforts upon the part of most of the "talent" of Wall Street.

***

As a matter of fact some crop damage has taken place in a comparatively little strip of Kansas—in a district where ordinarily nothing ever successfully comes to harvest, but where this year, even in the face of every possible damage that has taken place, there are better results than ever heretofore.

Of foremost consequence now is the daily record of increasing export demands. Already the wheat movement is getting under full swing, and the railroads of the country are beginning to feel the pressure of traffic beyond any anticipations. At this port and at every export harbor in the country vessels for charter are far less than the demand for them. These are tangible facts. They have influence that counts and is lasting. Petty fictions about crop damages are sillily inconsequential in comparison.

***

Sugar Trust stock, traded in to the extent of nearly 50,000 shares, rose 4 points in yesterday's market, and retained 3½ of the gain. There was little surprising in this, for a new short interest has lately accumulated in the stock on representations that the Dingley tariff law is really antagonistic to the trust—a notion sufficient to give distinction to its suggestors in any ordinary lunatic asylum. Sugar Trust preferred stock has not materially changed since its recent advance—an advance relatively much less than that scored by the common shares. At present figures, Sugar preferred is selling far below the price commanded by other safe 7 per cent. preferred stocks.

***

An incident of yesterday which divided attention with Sugar Trust shares on the Stock Exchange was an advance in Chicago Gas to the highest point at which it has ever sold—crossing par, and coming within the slightest fraction of 101. This bears out predictions which, when made a year ago by insiders, were received with incredulity throughout Wall Street—the stock then selling at less than half the price it reached yesterday. This 100 per cent. advance in Chicago Gas within one year is full of suggestiveness. It shows what may be accomplished by prudent management, what can be brought about by concerted efforts to upbuild credit. It shows that Wall Street is not all a disorganizer and wrecker; here is Wall Street work exemplified in highest healthfulness.

***

Many of the cheaper stocks are coming into prominence—many for which it is now figured out there is material advancement in intrinsic value opportunities.

***

Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $10,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112¼@112, and $1,000 5s, coupon, at 113½.

***

In State bonds, $5,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s at 83, and $2,000 do at 83, seller 5 flat.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Met. Traction	1
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	¾	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾
Am. Sugar Refs.	½	Nat. Lead	½
Am. Sugar R. pf.	¾	N. Y., S. & W.	½
Am. Tobacco	½	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	¾
Ann Arbor	½	Norf. & West. pf.	¾
Ann Arbor pf.	½	North American	½
Brook. R. T.	1	Nor. Pac. pf.	1½
Can. Pacific	½	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	¾
Chicago Gas	1¾	Pullman Car	1
C., In. & Louis.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
C., L. & L. pf.	2½	St. J. & Gr. I. 2d pf.	½
C., M. & St. P.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Consol. Ice	½	St. L. Southw. pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	¾	St. P. & Duluth	1
Denv. & R. G.	¾	Southern Pac.	¾
Flint & P. M. pf.	½	U. S. Leather	¾
Ill. Central	½	U. S. Leath. pf.	¾
Louis. & Nash.	¾	Western Gas	2½
Manhattan	¾	Western Union	½

Stocks Declined.

Laclede Gas pf.	1½	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.	¾

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Int. & G. Nor. 2d	1½	Pitts. & West. 1st	2
Int. & G. Nor. 3d	1	Seaside & B. B. 1st	
Kanawha & Mich 4s	1	t. r.	1½
Kan. Pac. con. t. r.	1¾	U. P. ext. s. f. 8s	
Or. Sh. Line, inc., A.	1½	t. r.	2

Bonds Declined.

Col. Coal & I. 6s	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C.	
Mo. Pac. con.	1	1st t. r.	1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 1¼@2 per cent. for sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $93,909,837; balances, $5,247,590; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $335,306.

Money on call in London nominal at ¼@½ per cent. Discount in the open market, ⅝@¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86@$4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅛ for demand, $4.87⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾ and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—Par to 5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par.

***

The money markets at the beginning of the week are unchanged. In the call department yesterday there was a slightly firmer tone, small loans being made as high as 1½ per cent. The bulk of the day's business, however, was done at the 1 per cent. rate. Commercial paper was inactive and featureless. Time money continues stagnant.

THE LONDON MARKET.

The London Stock Exchange was closed, and consequently there were no quotations. In Paris, rentes advanced 12½c, to 104f 90c, the highest record price. Exchange on London advanced half a cent, to 25f 10½c. In Berlin, sight sterling 20 marks 35½ pfennigs.

STANDARD OIL ACTIVITY.

Commission business is good. A. A. Housman was probably the largest individual buyer, buying about 18,000 shares of various stocks in the first hour.—Wall Street Journal.

PROFIT-TAKING SALES.

In talking of the stability and permanency of the present upward movement in the stock market, ex-President William L. Bull of the New York Stock Exchange said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday:

"The recent upward movement in the stock market has in no sense been an artificial one. I can see no signs of manipulation in it. I think that prices have gone up solely from a general appreciation of the improved conditions and the new factors now influencing American business.

"I know that it has been the cry of the bears throughout the upward movement that the rise has come entirely from the operations of the bull traders; that it has been unwarranted by conditions. Such has not been the case. The only manipulation that I have seen has been that of the bears themselves. They have all along been trying to manipulate the market down—without success, however.

"The halting tendency which the market has shown during the past week is only natural and easily explained. It must have come sooner or later. It is the natural result of the remarkable advance coupled with existing conditions.

"You must take into consideration first of all that the Granger stocks, which have led this movement, and whose strength affected the whole market, have already advanced from 15 to 20 points. The people who bought them when they were low a few months ago now have a very substantial profit. On the other hand, it is well understood that the future of the Granger stocks is largely dependent upon the Spring wheat and corn crops—both of which are still uncertain to some degree. Although the prospects for these crops are excellent, and although we are now particularly assured that they are to be large, yet there is always an element of uncertainty until the grain is harvested, which will not be for another month or later.

"So that speculators already having substantial profits are naturally disposed to close their accounts and avoid the risk of crop damage and consequent declines in the Granger shares. It is that disposition which has caused the hesitancy in the market. During last week there was an immense amount of liquidation—more than Wall Street has seen for some time. And the way in which the market stood that selling, the way in which stocks so thrown out were absorbed, was most surprising.

"It was an excellent test of the market's strength, and its result is positive proof of the stability of the upward movement. The buying power has not expended itself. There is much more of it. The market during the coming weeks will show that.

"The stock market has not reached its top. It has simply halted to digest profit-taking sales. It will resume its advance before long—the advance that is to result in such magnificent gains in stock market

AN IMPORTANT MISSION.

The European trip of President Coffin of the General Electric Company, it is said in Wall Street, may have much more important results than the taking of contracts for equipping conspicuous English railway lines with electricity. Current report has it that Mr. Coffin has in hand arrangements for carrying out a comprehensive plan for financially strengthening the General Electric Company by alliances which will at once command European capital and influence.

CHICAGO GAS ABOVE PAR.

Gov. Flower's prediction of par for Chicago Gas came true yesterday. The stock sold as high as 100⅞. About a year ago, when Chicago Gas was selling down in the 40s Gov. Flower made the prophecy that in the not-too-remote future the stock would cross par. The Street smiled cynically at this and attributed the Governor's bullishness to his enthusiasm as an interested stockholder. Yesterday, however, the cynicism had disappeared, and in its place was enthusiasm rampant.

A few months ago, when Chicago Gas was selling in the 70s, Gov. Flower predicted 110 for the stock. And this second prediction may be as significant as that first, unheeded one was.

RUMORS ON MANHATTAN.

Rumors are heard of a coming bull campaign in Manhattan. Such stories are vague and mysterious, but they are accompanied by confident statements as to their authenticity. Evidently Manhattan is in an excellent position to be bulled. There is a large outstanding short interest in the stock, and the shorts have of late been exhibiting symptoms of a nervousness which seems likely to develop rapidly if the bulls take hold of the stock.

BULLISH ON WHISKY TRUST.

W. S. Lawson & Co. are quoted in Chicago as wiring from Wall Street as follows:

"American Spirits is being constantly accumulated by strong Western and Eastern capitalists who, when they succeed in getting their lines, will undoubtedly again demonstrate their ability to make the shares attractive to the public between 20 and 30. Our information leads us to believe that the earnings of this property are showing steady increases."

OFFICIAL AS TO TOBACCO.

"The new price list of the American Tobacco Company has made its appearance," says a Chicago authority, "and shows how easily a trust may recover a Government tax on its productions. The standard brands of cigarettes are placed at 30 cents advance. The brands of cheap cigarettes, which were used in killing off competition and were given free with plug, &c., are now fixed at $2 per 1,000, and the company has a stock of about 400,000,000 cigarettes on hand, all subject to the old tax of 50 cents, on which the company will make 80 cents per 1,000 additional, and on the manufactured amount show an immense saving by the operations of the picture prohibition clause of the tariff.

"A Director of the company who was in the city recently stated that the business for the first six months of the current year had been far ahead of anticipations, and that there was no question that the showing for the full year would be a very gratifying one to the stockholders."

NORTHWEST'S BULL POOL.

Northwest is one of the stocks which Wall Street has bulletined for a further advance. Bull talk on the stock is everywhere current, and 125 is freely predicted for it. There are rumors of a bull pool, which is shortly to become conspicuous and which, in addition to its Northwest, has accumulated a line of Omaha.

LOCAL GAS STOCKS STRONG.

There was another bulge in the local gas stocks yesterday. Consolidated Gas, on transactions of about 3,500 shares, advanced to 185, six points above its closing price of Saturday, and other New York gas securities scored material advances. On the curb the stocks were all strong, although on the Stock Exchange the sale of a single 100 shares of East River Gas put that stock down five-eighths of 1 per cent.

The recent buying of Consolidated Gas has come chiefly from insiders, and while there has been nothing more than rumor to account for the rise, Wall Street is of the belief that a deal of considerable importance in the gas stocks is pending, and will shortly be announced.

FAVORING THE CHEAPER STOCKS.

"The low-priced stocks are likely to be favorites, and we believe in buying on moderate declines," say Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

IRONICAL MR. CLEWS.

"Henry Clews, the well-known Wall Street man, evidently thinks well of Chicago as a bull market," jubilantly discovers a newspaper of that town, adding: "After noting the rise in wheat here Mr. Clews wired Schwartz, Dupee & Co: 'You ought to put silver on your board. Perhaps that would make it go up. We can't do it here.'"

A VANDERBILT CANDIDATE.

"Canada Southern has not started yet to rise, but we think it should have a good advance," so Charles Minzesheimer & Co. write out-of-town correspondents.

SOME WABASH HOPES.

Woerishoffer & Co. write: "Wabash preferred of late years has ruled between $11 and $27. It has little to recommend it other than from a speculative standpoint. The stock is largely distributed among the public here and abroad, and as the outlook is favorable for increased earnings, as against recorded decrease of the last year, we look for the shares to again easily swing over $20, and probably reach $25."

TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON.

The friends of Tennessee Coal and Iron were made jubilant yesterday by the reports of an early adjustment of the Western labor troubles. They pointed out that it has been entirely due to the strikes that Tennessee Coal and Iron stock has not materially advanced long before this, and they predicted that, with those difficulties out of the way, their stock will become conspicuous in Wall Street for its strength and activity.

ST. JOE AND THE CROPS.

While Wall Street was worrying over numerous sensational and rather foolish tales of crop damage yesterday, one road, the St. Joseph and Grand Island, made an official announcement, very different in its tone from the reports which the Street was receiving. This statement said:

"The crop reports for the last week in July sent in by agents along the line of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway speak generally of the need of rain, which ended with good widespread rains July 24, 25, and 26. No damaging hot winds have occurred as yet. Wheat is almost entirely thrashed, acreage was large, and the average yield is about twenty-five bushels per acre. Oats are generally stacked, but not thrashed. The yield differs greatly in different locations, but will be equal to or above the average crop. The reports from the standing corn are good. There is no mention anywhere of serious damage. The crop is a week to a fortnight late in places. It has generally tasseled out and the critical period is now at hand. The present indications are for even a heavier yield than was made in 1896. The grape-growing sections are doing magnificently. The condition of apples and potatoes differs too widely in places to form a general estimate."

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

The reports received by The Tradesman of Chattanooga from its correspondents in all sections of the South continue to be encouraging, and an actual increase in the volume of business, an upward tendency in prices, and better collections are now to be noted.

Replies to a special inquiry sent to leading manufacturers of the South the past week as to crop prospects and the outlook for Fall trade show that manufacturers generally are now enjoying increased business; that the volume of trade for the first half of this year compares favorably with that of 1896, (in many cases exceeding it;) that cotton is well advanced; that the corn crop will be unusually large, while the tobacco and wheat crops will be below the average, but better prices will more than offset the shortage.

The general verdict is that the situation is most encouraging and that the future holds promise of early and substantial improvement, not only in the volume of trade, but prices realized. In all lines of business preparations are now being made for an active Fall trade, and this, in connection with the expansion brought about by splendid crops, is affecting all channels of business and advancing an era of general prosperity.

REVERIES OF A BOSTONIAN.

A Wall Street banking house is becoming courageous as well as self-confident. Referring to Western Union, it says: "We recommend our friends to buy it and trust to our judgment." The same house likewise says: "It almost took one's breath away to see the old corpse of Southern Railway dancing about like a rubber ball yesterday and to-day. It was not a pas seul, however, as it had a partner in Atchison preferred." When the cadavers rise from their graves to dance to the new Wall Street tune, the charm of the bull fiddle will have to be admitted.—Boston Herald.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¼@58¾. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼@47c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 341,025.83 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London nominal at 26⅜d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$2,148,409
Exports in the same period	28,794,751
Net exports	$26,646,342
Net exports, 1896	30,746,967
Net exports, 1895	15,129,163
Net exports, 1894	71,317,077
Net exports, 1893	56,826,963

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Brunswick sold at .14, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.40, 500 Fortuna at 10@10.12½, 400 Mount Rosa at .10, 300 Portland at .77, and 200 Sierra Nevada at 1.20. On the Mining Exchange, 1,100 shares of Annetta sold at .44@.44¼, 1,800 Miami at .34¼@.34⅜, 3,800 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08@.08½@.07½@.08, and 300 Gold Cliff at .19.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	328	Mercantile	160
American Exchange	168	Mechanics'	140
Broadway	220	Merchants' Ex	112
Central National	160	Metropolis	440
Chase National	400	Nassau	158
Chatham	290	National Union	201
Chemical	4000	New Amsterdam	200
City	500	New York	230
Citizens'	125	N.Y. Nat. Exchange	80
Commerce	204	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Continental	130	Pacific	170
Corn Exchange	285	Park	256
East River	125	People's	205
Fifth Avenue	3000	Phenix	103
First Nat., of S. I.	120	Republic	145
Fourth National	170	Seaboard National	170
Gallatin National	310	Second National	425
German-American	110	Seventh National	100
Germania	800	Shoe & Leather	91
Greenwich	160	State of New York	108
Hanover	320	Third National	20
Hudson River	150	Tradesmen's	102
Importers & Trad.	515	United States Nat.	180
Irving	140	West Side	275
Leather Manufac's'	160	Western National	115
Manhattan	215		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that the dissatisfied policy-holders of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association, representing $1,250,000 of insurance, have retained Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson as counsel, and they request all other policy holders to send their names, addresses, present age, number of policy, and amount before Aug. 10 to the Chairman of the committee, Thomas Heywood, 19 Park Place, New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	202	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	192	194
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	78	80
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	1	2
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	72	74
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	172	175
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	113	117
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	180	210
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	39	42
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	43	45
New Orleans Traction common	6	8
New Orleans Traction pf.	27	31
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	120	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	106½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	200
Third Avenue Railroad	153	155
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	15½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	82	82½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	109	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	74	76
Union Ferry stock	62½	63½
Union Ferry 5s	104½	105½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	95	98
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex dividend	152	155
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	62
Logansport & Wabash Val. 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	55	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	72	75

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	81	83
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	177	180
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	268	275
Grand Rapids Gas stock	73½	74½
Mutual Gas Company of New York	270	285
Madison (Wis.) stock, ex div.	48	50
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	89	90
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf., ex div.	118	121
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 5s, int.	113	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	105½	107
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	31	35
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 6s	95	98
St. Paul Gas stock	49	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	118	120
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	125	133
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	115
Syracuse Gas stock	27	27½
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee, ex div.	81½	82
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	100	101

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	57	62
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	18	22
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	75	79
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9¼	11
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf.	48	51
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	87
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)		4
Pennsylvania Coal	320	332
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust	304	305
Trenton Potteries	19	19
Trenton Potteries pf.	51	54
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	155	156
Worthington Pump pf.	82	85

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	35	45
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	46½	47½
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	...
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22	22½
Trow Directory pf.	32	37

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Boston trading was active and prices maintained uniform strength. Shorts covered in sugar, which closed at 142, or 3⅜ higher than Saturday. Atchison preferred came down ⅝, to 28¼, and Erie Telephone, ½, to 66. The Erie has suspended publication of quarterly earnings statements, preferring henceforth to give an annual report, like the other telephone companies. New England sold, ex-dividend, at 121; Bell at 231. A rise from 12 to 13 in Dominion Coal was a feature, on brisk trading, preferred gaining 1¼, to 84¼. West End Street was up 5⅛, at 93. Copper shares were neglected. Montana was ¼ better, at 134. Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany		213
Boston & Lowell	213	214
Boston & Maine	160½	161
Boston & Providence	265	...
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yards	103	104
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	107	108½
Fitchburg pf.	91¼	...
Old Colony	180	...
West End	92¾	93¼
West End pf.	...	100
Wisconsin Central	1½	...
Oregon Short Line	18⅜	18¾

Mining Companies.

Aetna (quicksilver)	3½	4
Allouez	...	1
Arnold	3½	3½
Atlantic	20½	22
Boston & Cripple Creek	...	.10
Boston & Montana	133⅜	134
Butte & Boston	23¾	24
Calumet & Hecla	398	400
Centennial	6¼	7½
Franklin	14¾	15½
Gold Coin Mines	3¼	3½
Kearsarge	18	18½
Napa (quicksilver)	6½	...
Osceola	36½	37
Pioneer (gold)	5⅛	5⅜
Quincy	...	113
Santa Ysabel	...	14¾
Tamarack	120	132
Tamarack, Jr.	18	19
*Tecumseh	2	2½
Wolverine	11½	11¾

*Assessment paid.

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	231	232
Dominion Coal	13	13⅛
Dominion Coal pf.	84½	86
Eastman Car Heater	...	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	154	158
Lamson Cons. Store Service	17	...
Mexican Telephone	.60	.75
New England Telephone	115	120
Philadelphia Company	19½	19⅝
United States Oil	13¾	14¼
Westinghouse Electric	20¾	...
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50	...

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	.50	1¼
Merced Gold Mining	5¾	...
Old Dominion Copper Mining	19	19½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.07	.07
Alpha Con.	.13	.13
Andes	.15	.16
Belcher	.28	.29
Best & Belcher	.63	.43
Bullion	.08	.08
Caledonia	.08	.08
Challar	.72	.75
Confidence	1.05	1.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.20	1.30
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.27	.27
Exchequer	.02	.02
Gould & Curtis	.45	.49
Justice	.04	.04
Kentuck Con.	.06	.06
Mexican	.30	.33
Occidental Con.	.09	.10
Ophir	.67	.73
Potosi	.39	.44
Savage	.31	.33
Sierra Nevada	1.20	1.35
Silver Hill	.01	.01
Standard	1.70	1.85
Union Con.	.49	.53
Utah Con.	.09	.08
Yellow Jacket	.51	.53

Silver bars, 57¼c; Mexican dollars, 46¼@46½c; drafts, sight, 15c; telegraph, 17½c.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 2.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alamo	.03¼	.03¼
Anaconda	.41	.41
Anchoria Leland	1.01	1.01
Argentum	.32¼	.32¼
Blue Bell	.03	.03
Consolidated	.10¼	.10¼
Elkton	1.02¼	1.02¼
El Paso	.28½	.28½
Gibson	.36¼	.36
Golden Fleece	.21	.21
Grouse	.04¾	.04¾
Isabella	.31¼	.33½
Jefferson	.01	.06¾
Moon Anchor	.63	.61
Pharmacist	.09½	.09½
Portland	.75	.75
Rawlings	.23	...
Rosa	.08	.07½
Union	.18½	.18
Work	.04½	.04¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA,

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 2, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
152	156	5	Adams Express	155	155	155	155	.....
18	18¼	2,400	American Cotton Oil	17	18¼	17	18¼	+1⅛
68	68½	348	Am. Cotton Oil pf	68	68⅝	68	68⅝	+⅝
114½	116	15	American Express	116	116	115	116	.....
13⅞	14	1,894	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
32⅜	32⅞	806	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	32⅝	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	+⅛
141¾	142	47,800	American Sugar Refs.	138½	142⅛	138½	142	+3⅛
111	112	1,362	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	111¾	111¾	111½	111⅝	+⅛
84⅝	84⅞	20,054	American Tobacco	83	85⅛	83	84⅝	+1⅝
12¾	14	500	Ann Arbor	12	13	12	12½	+½
33¾	34	726	Ann Arbor pf	32½	33½	32¼	32⅝	+½
14	14¼	2,670	At., T. & S. F.	14½	14½	14	14⅛	.....
28⅜	28½	14,858	At., T. & S. F. pf	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28½	−⅛
3¾	4¼	200	Balt. & O. Southw. pf.	4	4	4	4	+¼
13½	13⅞	1,300	Bay State Gas	14	14	13¾	13¾	+¼
34	34⅜	3,190	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	33¼	34¼	33½	34	+1
119⅞	120	2,255	Brooklyn Union Gas	120	120	119½	119⅝	.....
53¼	53⅝	1,500	Canada Southern	53⅝	53⅝	53¼	53½	+⅜
72⅝	73	200	Canadian Pacific	73	73	73	73	+⅜
20⅞	20⅞	16,517	Chesapeake & Ohio	21	21½	20¾	20¾	.....
88¾	88¾	11,250	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	88⅞	88½	87¾	88¼	+⅜
100¼	100⅝	31,891	Chicago Gas	99½	100⅞	99⅝	100⅜	+1⅛
11¼	11⅜	13,260	Chicago Great West.	11	11½	10⅞	11¼	+⅛
11	11¼	2,150	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	10⅜	11¼	10⅜	11¼	+⅛
31	32	1,667	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	29	31	29	31	+2½
87⅜	87⅞	17,040	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	87⅜	87⅞	86¾	87⅛	+⅛
141½	142	86	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	142	142	141½	142	.....
117¾	118	2,570	Chicago & Northw.	117¾	118½	117¾	117⅞	+⅛
82¼	82⅜	11,105	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	81⅞	82⅝	81¼	82⅛	+⅛
30⅜	30½	8,915	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	29¼	30⅝	29	30⅜	+1⅛
⅝	⅞	5	C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	65	65	65	65	.....
⅝	⅞	100	Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
19½	20	670	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20	20¼	20	20	+⅛
38	39¼	200	Consolidated Ice	39	38¾	38¾	39	+⅛
184½	185	3,537	Consolidated Gas Co.	179¾	185	179¾	184½	+5⅛
117⅞	118½	302	Delaware & Hudson.	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	+⅝
157½	158	20	Del., Lack. & Western.	158½	158½	158½	158½	.....
12¼	12¾	100	Denver & Rio Grande.	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+⅝
46	46¼	500	Denver & R. G. pf.	46¾	46⅞	46¼	46½	−⅛
31	32	8,407	Detroit Gas	31½	32¼	31¾	31¾	−⅛
6¾	7¼	442	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+¼
121	122¼	55	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	122¼	122¼	121	121	.....
15⅞	16	810	Erie	16	16	16	16	.....
37⅜	37⅝	103	Erie 1st pf.	37½	37¼	37¼	37¼	.....
9	10⅝	200	Flint & P. M.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	−⅛
30	32¾	100	Flint & P. M. pf.	33	33	33	33	+⅛
35⅝	35⅞	4,000	General Electric	35¼	35⅞	35	35½	+⅛
.....	.....	10	H. B. Claflin	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	+¼
102½	103	1,560	Illinois Central	102	103¼	102	103¾	+1¼
30	32	200	Iowa Central pf.	31	31	31	31	−⅛
29½	30½	600	Laclede Gas	29¾	29⅞	29½	29⅝	−⅛
82	83	100	Laclede Gas pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	−1⅛
17¾	18	310	Lake Erie & Western.	17	17½	17	17½	+⅛
70¼	71	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	.....
171½	172	36	Lake Shore	170¾	171⅝	170¾	171⅝	.....
56	56⅛	10,844	Louisville & Nashville.	55⅝	56¼	55⅝	56	+⅜
94⅝	95	4,570	Manhattan Con	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	94⅝	+⅜
112¾	113	1,340	Metropolitan Traction.	113	113	112¾	113	+1
14	15	100	Mexican National ctfs.	15	15	15	15	+⅛
102	102⅜	100	Michigan Central	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102¼	+⅛
24	24¼	400	Minn. & St. Louis	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+⅛
55½	56⅛	500	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	55	55⅝	55	55⅝	+⅝
14⅝	14⅝	960	Mo., Kan. & Texas	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14¼	+⅛
35¼	35⅝	3,100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35¼	35⅝	35	35⅝	+⅛
25⅜	25⅝	8,890	Missouri Pacific	25⅝	26	24¾	25⅝	+⅝
34⅝	34⅝	1,480	National Lead Co.	34	34½	34	34½	+⅛
102½	103	10	National Lead Co. pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102½	+⅝
90	90¼	635	New Jersey Central	90¼	91	90¼	90¼	+⅜
101⅜	101⅞	1,857	New York Central	101½	102½	101½	101⅝	+⅜
89½	90	300	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	−⅜
175	176¼	5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	176	176	176	176	.....
14	14⅞	1,000	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	13⅞	14½	13⅞	14⅜	+⅜
33⅜	34½	100	N. Y., O. & W. 2d pf.	34	34	34	34	.....
15½	15⅝	4,670	N. Y., Sus. & West.	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	.....
35⅝	35⅞	4,340	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	35⅜	36	35¼	36	+⅛
32	32½	225	Norfolk & West. pf.	31	31	31	31	+⅛
5⅝	5¾	3,470	North American	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	+⅛
15⅛	15⅜	5,593	Northern Pacific.	15⅛	16	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
46½	46⅝	38,516	Northern Pacific pf.	46	47¼	45⅞	46⅝	+1⅛
16½	16⅝	920	Ontario & Western.	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+⅛
63	64	122	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	63⅜	63⅝	63⅜	63⅜	+⅛
18⅝	19	100	Oregon Short Line.	19	19	19	19	+⅛
30¾	31	2,205	Pacific Mail	31	31⅜	30⅞	31	+⅛
1⅞	1¾	55	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1½	1½	1½	1½	.....
6	7	400	People's Gas & Eastern.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
15⅝	15⅞	700	P., C. & St. L.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
169	170	100	Pull. P. Car Co., ex div.	169	169	169	169	+1
23⅞	24	2,641	Reading	24	24⅛	23⅞	24	−⅛
52	52¼	7,530	Reading 1st pf.	51	52¼	51	52	+⅛
29⅜	30	624	Reading 2d pf.	29⅜	30	29⅜	30	+⅛
4⅝	5	1,512	St. J. & G. I.	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	.....
41⅜	42	1,201	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	41	42	41	41	+⅛
12⅜	13	1,146	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	12¼	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	+⅛
5⅝	6	300	St. L. & San Fran.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
48⅝	49	2,085	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	48¾	49	48⅝	48⅝	+⅛
17⅞	18	520	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+⅛
87⅜	87⅞	600	St. Louis Southw.	87⅜	87⅞	86¾	87⅛	+⅛
11¼	11½	620	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11	11⅜	11	11⅜	.....
24	25	212	St. Paul & Duluth.	24	24	24	24	−1
66	66¼	3,610	St. Paul & Omaha	65⅜	66¼	65⅜	66¼	+⅛
17	17½	1,400	Southern Pacific	16⅜	17½	16⅜	17½	+⅛
9⅞	10	1,746	Southern Railway	9⅞	10	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
32⅜	32½	6,719	Southern Railway pf.	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32½	+⅛
80	81	401	Standard R. & T.	80	81¾	80	81	+⅛
25¾	26	1,070	Penn. Coal & Iron.	26	26	25½	25⅝	+⅛
12⅞	12⅜	1,210	Texas Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12¼	.....
7⅜	7¾	720	Union Pacific	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+⅛
46	49	100	United States Express.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	+⅛
8½	8⅝	2,086	United States Leather.	8	8½	8	8⅝	+⅛
63½	63⅝	5,521	U. S. Leather pf.	62⅞	64½	62⅞	63¼	+⅝
14⅝	14⅞	1,775	United States Rubber.	14½	15⅛	14½	14⅝	+⅛
57½	59½	400	U. S. Rubber pf.	59	59	58½	58¾	+⅛
7¼	7⅝	255	Wabash.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
18	18⅛	2,193	Wabash pf.	17¾	18⅜	17¾	18	+⅛
81½	84	100	Western Gas	81½	81½	81½	81½	+2½
8⅞	8¾	300	Western Union Beef.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+⅛
86⅝	86¾	9,651	Western Union Tel.	86¼	87	85⅞	86⅝	+⅛
1¼	1½	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	.....
1¼	2	300	Wisconsin Central.	1½	1½	1½	1½	.....
Sales.		389,344						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	...	Com. Cable	170	172½	Nat. Lin. Oil	15½	16
4s, r., 1907	111¾	...	Consol. Coal	88	...	National Starch	6	7
4s, c., 1907	111¾	...	D. M. & Ft. D.	11	12	Nat. St. 1st pf	60	65
4s, r., 1925	125⅝	125⅞	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	65	...	Nat. St. 2d pf	24	30
4s, c., 1925, xl	125⅝	125⅞	Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4	New Cent. C	5	8
5s, r., 1904	113¾	114	E. E. I. of B'klyn.	111	...	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf	118	121
5s, c., 1904, xl	113¾	114	Erie 2d pf	20	21	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	65	76
Currency 6s, 1898	102½	...	Ev. & T. H.	18	22	Ev. & T. H. pf	29	40
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	...	Ev. & T. H. pf	29	40	Norfolk Southern	66¾	72
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102¼	...	Ft. W. & Rio Grande	30	40	Nor. & West	11½	12½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102¼	...	Ft. W. & W., Deb. ctf.	110	...	Ont. Mining	6	7
Alb. & Sus	175	...	G. B. & W., Deb. A	40	50	Ore. R. & N	23½	24½
Alton & T. H	59	60	G. B. & W., Deb. B	4½	5	Penn. Coal	320	...
Am. Coal	120	130	Harlem	315	...	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	54	54½
Am. T. & C	3	5	Homestead	35	40	P. Ft. W. & C	100	110
Am. Tobacco pf	110¼	112	Ill. Cent.	98	98	Quicksilver	1	2½
Atlantic & Pacific	⅛	¼	Ill. Steel Co	36	37	Quicksilver pf	7½	10
Balt. & Ohio	9¼	10	Iowa Central	8	8½	Rens. & Saratoga	182½	186
Boston A. L. pf	105	107	Jeff. & C. Coal pf	25	...	Rio Grande W	21	22
Buff., R. & P	...	20	Joliet & Chicago	156	...	Rio. G. W. pf	50	51
Buff., R. & P. pf	...	50	Kan. & Mich	3	4	R., W. & O	17½	...
Bur., C. R. & N	65	80	Keokuk & D. M	6¼	7	St. P. & Dul. pf	75	85
Capital Traction	54½	...	K. & D. M. pf	15	17	St. P., M. & M	123	...
Central Pacific	10	11	Kingston & Pem.	1	4	St. P. & O. pf	142	148
Chi. & Alton pf	162	...	Laclede Gas pf	82	83	Sixth Avenue	188	192
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	45	Long Island	40	43	Standard Gas	118	...
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	90	98	Lou. & Nash.	82	83	Standard Gas pf	128	...
Chi. & N. W. pf	162	165	L., E. & W.	¼	...	T. P. Land Trust	6¾	8
Clev., L. & W. pf	88	95	Mah. Coal R.	125	...	Third Avenue	153	156
Cleve. & Pitts	166	...	Mah. Coal R. pf	100	115	Tol. & Ohio Cent	23	25
C., C., C. & I. pf	1	2½	Manhattan Beach	6	8	Tol. & O. C. pf	40	70
Col. Fuel & I. pf	...	80	Md. Coal pf	45	60	Union Ferry	62¾	63¼
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	...	4⅝	M. & St. L. 1st pf	85	87	Wells-F. Express	107	110
Col. H. V. & T	...	3¾	Minn. Iron	55	57	W. & L. E. pf	5½	6¾
C., H. V. & T. pf	15	20	Mobile & Ohio	23¼	24			
			Morris & Essex	167	170			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
21,700	Am. Sugar Refs.	138⅝	142½	138⅝	141⅞
420	Am. Sp. Mfg	13	13	13	13
1,100	Am. Tobacco	83	85⅜	83	85
190	A., T. & S. F.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
1,300	A., T. & S. F. pf.	29¾	29¾	28⅝	28⅝
10	Brook. R. T.	34	34	34	34
50	C., C. C. & St. L.	29½	29¾	29¾	29¾
6,780	Chicago Gas	99⅝	100⅞	99½	100⅜
2,500	Chi., Bur. & Pac.	81¾	82⅜	81½	82¼
6,320	C., B. & Q.	87¼	87¾	86¾	87⅜
5,180	C., M. & St. P.	87¾	88	87	88
200	C. St. P. M. & O.	65¾	66¾	65¾	66¼
10	Chi. & Nor. pf.	157½	157½	157½	157½
150	Ches. & Ohio	21	21	20¾	21
20	Chi. G. W.	11	11	11	11
2	Del. & Hudson	117	117	117	117
530	Del., Lack. & W.	35¾	35¾	35	35⅝
2,070	Louis. & Nash.	55⅝	56¼	55⅝	56
490	Manhattan	94⅜	95¼	94⅜	95
730	Mo. Pacific	25¼	25⅞	25	25⅝
20	Nat. S. & T. pf.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
10	Nat. Lead	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
200	Nor. Pacific	15¾	16	15¾	15⅞
4,200	Nor. Pac. pf.	45⅞	47¼	45⅝	46⅝
10	Pacific Mail	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
1,840	Reading	24¼	24⅞	23¾	24⅝
20	Reading 1st pf.	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
100	Southern pf.	32½	32½	32⅜	32⅜
50	Tenn. C. & I.	24	24	23⅝	23⅝
400	U. S. Leath. pf.	64½	64½	63½	63½
210	Wabash. pf.	18¼	18¼	18	18
990	West. Union	86¼	87⅜	86	86¾
58,210					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	N. J. Cent. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½
10,000	Nassau El. 5s	99	99¼	99	99¼
$11,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ANN ARBOR for June—

	1897.	1896.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$100,910	$104,791	*$3,881
Operating ex.	64,407	.....	.....
Net earnings	36,503	.....	.....
From Jan. 1			
Gross earnings	629,008	570,323	†58,685
Operating ex.	419,083	.....	.....
Net earnings	209,915	.....	.....

*Decrease. †Increase.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for June—

Gross earnings	331,757	326,372	†5,385
Operating ex.	255,324	262,433	*1,574
Net earnings	70,809	63,938	†6,960
From Jan. 1			
Gross earnings	5,280,695	5,368,759	*88,063
Operating ex.	3,452,848	3,609,487	*156,925
Net earnings	1,828,133	1,759,271	†68,861

*Decrease. †Increase.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for June—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	616,815	656,147	570,573
Operating ex.	339,647	334,818	321,173
Net earnings	277,408	277,305	258,400
Fixed charges	201,116	203,469	154,523
Surplus	76,291	73,835	64,077

For twelve months ended June 30—

Gross earnings	6,945,114	7,551,180	6,016,640
Operating ex.	4,075,336	4,348,780	3,491,212
Net earnings	2,869,778	3,202,406	2,925,628
Fixed charges	2,305,582	2,367,448	2,396,038
Surplus	564,195	834,959	528,090
Dividend pf. stock	473,000	616,567	.....
Surplus	91,195	218,391	.....

ERIE (all lines) for June—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	2,106,798	2,663,490	2,450,411
Operating ex.	2,008,071	1,945,342	1,906,108
Net earnings	838,727	718,140	544,302
	Seven months ended June 30, '97.		Year ended June 30, '97.
Gross earnings	$17,017,876.59		$31,497,030.92
Working expenses	12,877,423.87		23,340,094.53
Net earnings	4,139,952.72		8,156,936.39
Net earnings Erie Coal Cos., seven months ended June 30, 1896	.....		134,312.17
Total	$4,139,952.72		$8,291,248.56
Income from other sources	55,546.26		179,201.13
Total	$4,195,498.98		$8,470,449.69
Deductions from income	4,043,789.55		8,118,480.82
Surplus	$151,709.43		$352,018.87
Year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	31,497,030	31,645,487	*148,456
Operating ex.	23,340,094	23,710,403	*370,308
Net earnings	8,156,936	7,926,083	†230,852

*Decrease. †Increase.

IOWA CENTRAL for June—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	134,086	133,345	122,843
Operating ex.	92,881	90,356	83,218
Net earnings	41,205	42,989	39,025
Year—			
Gross earnings	1,564,188	1,850,635	1,583,906
Operating ex.	1,100,149	1,159,451	1,046,435
Net earnings	464,039	691,184	537,270

MEXICAN CENTRAL for June—

	1897.	1896.	Changes.
Gross earnings	1,080,805	736,000	731,861
Operating ex.	765,080	482,314	448,454
Net earnings	315,725	254,586	285,407
From Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	6,567,753	4,835,787	4,603,911
Operating ex.	4,370,236	3,121,411	2,686,836
Net earnings	2,191,517	1,714,376	1,917,075

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD for quarter ended June 30—

	1897.	1896.	Changes.
Gross earnings	13,026	10,759	12,267
Operating ex.	6,217	4,567	11,650
Net earnings	6,809	6,192	†617
Fixed charges	4,092	4,199	*107
Net earnings	2,717	1,992	†725

*Decrease. †Increase.

Brooklyn City Railroad for the year ended June 30, 1897: Gross income, $1,587,522; fixed charges, $388,235; balance, $1,199,287; dividends, (10 per cent.,) $1,200,000; deficit, $718; surplus June 30, 1896, $417,786; due Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company June 30, 1897, $17,083; total surplus June 30, 1897, $434,156.

Full report for quarter ended June 30, 1897: Gross earnings, $141,796; net earnings, $66,094; other income, $5,068; charges, $18,289; net income, $50,328.

Syracuse, Geneva & Corning, (Fall Brook lessee,) for quarter ended June 30, 1897: Gross earnings, $140,707, against $162,853 last year; net earnings, $16,032, against $19,237 in 1896; charges, $48,493, against $55,772 last year; deficit, $32,481, against $36,535.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

All the News That's Fit to Print.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s		
10,000	118	
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		
3,000	81	
Am Tobacco Co scrip		
9,000	78	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		
10,000	80¼	
1,000	80	
At, T & S F gen 4s		
60,000	86⅞	
56,000	86¾	
8,000	86½	
8,000	86⅜	
7,000	86⅛	
15,000	86¼	
16,000	86⅜	
2,000	86⅜	
15,000	86⅞	
Adjustment 4s		
25,000	56	
10,000	55⅞	
10,000	55⅞	
25,000	55⅞	
110,000	55¾	
5,000	55⅝	
20,000	55⅝	
30,000	55⅞	
5,000	55⅝	
27,000	55⅝	
9,000	55⅝	
10,000	55⅝	
10,000	55⅝	
221,000	55¾	
10,000	55¾	
4,000	55¾	
21,000	55⅝	
60,000	55½	
2,000	55⅜	
8,000	55¼	
5,000	55¼	
10,000	55¼	
122,000	55⅜	
13,000	55⅞	
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch		
5,000	106½	
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs		
2,000	77⅜	
Brooklyn R T 5s		
2,000	88½	
9,000	88¼	
5,000	88½	
3,000	88⅜	
1,000	88¼	
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		
1,000	114½	
1,000	114⅞	
11,000	115	
Canada So 1st gtd		
20,000	110⅝	
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		
5,000	93½	
15,000	94	
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		
3,000	37½	
2,000	38	
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc		
1,000	13	
Cent of N J gen 5s		
1,000	113⅝	
10,000	20F	113
Registered		
5,000	111	
Cent Pac 6s, 1898		
8,000	101½	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		
11,000	79⅞	
36,000	80	
5,000	79⅞	
4,000	79¾	
20,000	80	
Chi, B & Q conv 5s		
5,000	15F	105⅞
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s		
2,000	94⅛	
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		
8,000	117⅜	
Chi, Ind & Louis refg 5s		
5,000	80¼	
5,000	80¾	
Refunding 6s		
5,000	96	
10,000	96¼	
Chi & East Ill cons		
10,000	126	
Chi, R I & P ext 6s		
5,000	105¾	
5,000	105½	
Chi, R I & P 6s		
8,000	132	
Chi Term Trans, Trust Co certfs prop		
57,000	43¼	
15,000	43⅜	
15,000	43¾	
5,000	43⅞	
5,000	44	
7,000	43⅞	
20,000	44	
10,000	44¼	
17,000	44	
Col Coal & Iron 6s		
19,000	95	
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs		
41,000	5¼	
2,000	5½	
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certfs		
1,000	73¾	
4,000	74	
Col & Ninth Av 1st		
9,000	119⅜	
1st 5s		
5,000	s20F 80	
Detroit Gas Co 5s		
26,000	88½	
10,000	89	
3,000	89½	
7,000	89½	
2,000	89¾	
3,000	89¾	
4,000	89¾	
2,000	89¾	
3,000	90	
Det, Mack & M L G		
3,000	19¼	
2,000	19¾	
Ell., Lex & B S 5s		
3,000	101½	
Erie 3d mortgage		
2,000	114½	
Erie gen lien 3-4s		
10,000	66¼	
5,000	66¾	
15,000	66⅞	
25,000	67	
Flint & Pere M 6s		
3,000	114	
Ft W & D C 1st		
1,000	67	
10,000	66¾	
Ft W & R G 1st		
5,000	57¼	
H & Tex Cent G M 4s		
10,000	72	
Ind, Dec & West 1st		
3,000	104⅞	
Int & Gt Nor 1st		
3,000s10F	120	
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge		
10,000	84	
3,000	84½	
Int & Gt Nor 3d mtge		
5,000	43	
Kanawha & Mich 4s		
2,000	75	
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs		
5,000	82	
5,000	82¼	
5,000	82	
35,000	83¼	
54,000	83¼	
15,000	83¼	
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s		
8,000	83¼	
Metropolitan Elev 2d		
1,000	108	
1,000	105½	
Mil L S & W 1st		
4,000	135½	
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A		
5,000	102½	
Minn & St L con 5s		
10,000	104¾	
24,000	105	
**Mo, K & T 1st 4s

IT WAS QUIGG'S BUSY DAY

Excursion to Grand View of the Club Named After the Congressman.

CARRIED HIS SMILE ALONG

Adventures of a Big Party of West and East Siders Who Went Out for a Good Time, and Had It—Little Political Discussion.

It was Congressman Lemuel Eli Quigg's busy day yesterday, because the Quigg Club gave its first annual excursion and the first Republican excursion ever given in the Nineteenth Assembly District. For several reasons it was important that the affair should be a success, and Congressman Quigg did his full part to assist Deputy Commissioner of Jurors P. H. Dunn, President of the club, and a series of able and conscientious committees in the promotion of that end. All congratulated themselves last night because the excursion, despite some unavoidable drawbacks, was successful socially, financially, and, presumably, politically. Mr. Quigg did great work with his new smile, which he could probably have patented as the model statesman's smile. A critical veteran politician remarked of it that it was a peach. It combines recognition, appreciation, and congratulation. It is soft as balm distilled from the fragrance of honeysuckle, and insinuating, permeating, and endearing as the odor of violets. Accompanied by a gentle inclination of the head, it seemed to be irresistible among the working people of the east and west sides for whose special benefit the excursion was given. Mr. Quigg used it so much yesterday that he apparently acquired it as a habit, and was several times observed to be wasting the model statesman's smile on lamp stanchions, doorposts, and other inanimate and non-voting objects he encountered.

Steamer and Three Barges.

The excursion, when it was finally accumulated, occupied three big barges and the steamboat Mohawk, which was assisted in towing by the tug W. H. Vanderbilt. President Dunn thought he had 4,500 people aboard. It is safe to say that Mr. Quigg saw every one of them. He did not dance nor did he umpire a ball game, as he was advertised to do. He had no time for either performance. He shook hands with the unimportant men, made the important ones the recipients of sacred confidences in odd corners, and subsequently caused them to swell near to explosion and become tremendously solemn, had something polite to say to every woman, and admired every child and baby.

He had wide scope for his admiration, because there was a vast assortment of children and babies. It was a family excursion, and many of the families were obviously large ones.

East side people who were unsophisticated rushed aboard the barge at the foot of East Sixty-second Street, hot and breathless, at 10 o'clock sharp, as it was advertised to start at 10:30 o'clock. Those who had been on excursions before strolled along at 11 o'clock. All waited until 1 o'clock. The other two barges, which were to leave the foot of West Seventy-ninth Street at 9:30 o'clock, east side time, at 11 o'clock, and 12 o'clock hours to go down the North River around the Battery, and up the East River. Meanwhile the east siders, who had the band, had waited patiently. "Them west side blokes is allurs dead slow," explained one perspiring youth, who had bought a ticket, for he wore no badge, and was taking his money's worth in dancing alongside the dock.

This philosophical spirit prevailed everywhere. When the two sets of barges were yoked together just above Hell Gate the band was moved over in the middle, and with dozens of flags and little flags flying, the music going continually and everybody who could find a foot of space on the upper decks dancing, the combination toiled its way into the Sound. "Quigg Club" was in big letters on the outside of each outside barge, and there were salutes in its honor from the islands, the mainland, and passing craft. There was no doubt about the passengers being out for a good time. There was beer on every barge, and it flowed as fast as it could be drawn. When the excursionists could find nobody to dance with they danced by themselves, like a poor boy at a frolic. Many mothers danced with their babies in their arms. Girls danced together, and looked from the corners of their eyes at girls who had masculine partners. Men danced with each other, also. There was a code of etiquette on the excursion and introductions were required.

Politicians Out in Force.

Besides Congressman Quigg, there were in the party Subway Commissioner Thomas L. Hamilton, Aldermen Wines, Goodman, Robinson, and Woodward; Assemblymen Traynor and Mazet, Senator Page, Assistant Appraiser George W. Wanmaker, John Reisenweber, Louis C. Whiton, Thomas Gilman, Fire Commissioner Lee Grange, John Graham, Superintendent of Supplies, Department of Public Works; Nicholas A. Knox, Samuel S. Stewart, Justo Alexander, Smith Pine, J. S. Barkus, Deputy Collector Wilson Berryman, and Oscar Hoffstadt. Among these leaders there was little or no political discussion. Apparently they all thought alike, and all thought Quigg.

There was also a very fat black man, who seemed to be important, but who was said by several persons who were questioned concerning him to "amount to nothing." He had the honor, however, of making the only speech of the day. It seemed to be a know-nothing speech, and was inaugurated with the quotation: "Put none but Americans on Guard." The colored citizen was familiar with beer and grievances, and his wrath seemed to be especially directed against the nationality described by him as "Eyetalians," who, he said, had been put on watch over the city's health and cleanliness, while Americans, of whom the speaker declared himself to be one of purest blood, were left broomless and without wages. As the speaker was being swept toward a possibly disastrous climax upon the flood of his own eloquence—a considerable section of his audience being Germans and a sprinkling Irish—somebody struck up "All Coons Look Alike to Me," and rhetoric was strangled by song.

The excursion arrived at Grand View, its objective point on the Sound, at 3 P. M., three hours behind time. The entire 4,500 tried to go over the gang plank simultaneously, and there was woe and squealing. The women were shot out on the wharf, and stopped there and went into informal caucus to pin each other up.

"Dey didn't do a thing ter me," said an east side girl, as she looked at the crushed roses in her hat, while cautiously holding her skirts on with her free hand. Nearly all the female excursionists seemed to be in trouble with what they called their "gatherers." The only exceptions were a few who had been keeping aloof on camp stools all day, and who apparently had no fun at all.

Wrongs of an Italian.

There were but two hours at Grand View, but it was a lively two hours. The place was made Coney Island for the time. Two misguided bartenders and four waiters tried to supply beer. Their situation was made worse by an unhappy Italian, who claimed to be short in his change some amount, variously stated at from five to ninety cents. His computations were as intricate as his English, and nobody ever understood exactly what his trouble was, but during the entire two hours he would fight his way to the front and clamor about his wrongs. While the corpulent German behind the bar was busy punching the Italian, various American gents would reach through and abstract and drink the beer placed for other gents who had paid for it. This made trouble and caused complications which were never straightened. Some of the defrauded and bereaved gents were trying to discover what had become of their beverage and to trace the purloiners of it—upon whom many fanciful and extraordinary epithets were wasted—all the way home.

Not only was the bar stormed, but the dining room was overwhelmed. The carrousal reduced its schedule time one-half and made double trips, and the tin-type man produced libels upon the human race faster than he could count them. Half a dozen speculative persons who had opened sweat cloth and other small gambling games were forced to gather up their paraphernalia and take to the woods, because they were rather too awkward in their trade for the patience of a New York assembly. Yet a large section of the excursionists opened boxes and baskets they had brought and enjoyed a picnic dinner they spread for themselves.

At 5 o'clock the boats started back, and dancing was resumed. The leadership of the multitudinous seemed to be rather more a matter of physical strength than earlier in the day, and the smiles of the "gents" engaged became somewhat vague and fixed, but these unhappy circumstances caused no adverse criticism. Everybody was bent on dancing to the last possible moment and on finishing up the beer, and both purposes were executed.

Elaborate toilets arrived home disheveled, white skirts were crumpled, sashes which had been white were white no more, and divers other disasters had befallen feminine raiment. Some babies were fast asleep and some were crying, and many voters were the worse for wear. But Congressman Quigg still smiled and everybody said the excursion had been a great success.

Brooklyn Election-Day Officials.

Yesterday was the last day under the law in which the Republican and Democratic Parties could submit the names of their candidates for appointment as registration and election day officials. Each party is entitled to 2,064 men. The total number is 904 less than last year, owing to the redistricting of the city. The entire number of Democratic names was sent in, but on the Republican side returns have been received from but seventeen of the thirty-two wards. The Republicans will be given a leeway of eight or ten days to fill out the balance of their list.

MAIL TUBE SYSTEM BEGUN.

Mayor Strong and Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger Take Part in the Initial Work.

Ground was broken at noon yesterday at Beekman Street and Park Row for the new mail tube system which the Government will put in operation Oct. 1. Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger, Postmaster Van Cott, Mayor Strong, Senator Frank B. Pavey, Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works; V. J. Bradley, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service; John E. Milholland, President of the Tubular Dispatch Company, which has the contract for the work; Chief Engineer B. C. Batcheller, the inventor of the system, and the Postal Commission, Messrs. Montgomery, Pepper, and Baird, were present.

Mayor Strong was the first to drive a pick-axe into the ground, and Gen. Shallenberger removed the first spadeful of earth. The party then adjourned to the Astor House, where they took dinner as the guests of Postmaster Van Cott. Gen. Shallenberger came from Washington especially for the occasion, and returned early in the afternoon.

The cost of the first mail tube system in this city will be $184,000. It will consist of two double lines of eight-inch tubes, one between the Produce Exchange and the Post Office, by way of South William, William, and Beekman Streets, the other extending from the Post Office to the substation at Forty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, and connecting with sub-stations along the route.

Another system of tubes, to be constructed later, will extend from the General Post Office to the Brooklyn Post Office by way of the bridge and under Washington Street, Brooklyn. The work on the down-town system in New York is to be completed by Oct. 1.

NEW TRANSATLANTIC LINER.

The Holland-America Steamship Rotterdam Put in Commission.

The New York agents of the Holland-America Line have received a cable announcing that the new Dutch twin-screw steamship Rotterdam of the Holland-America Line arrived at Rotterdam last Saturday.

The steamer is 8,300 tons register, and has engines of 5,000 horse power, with which a speed of 16½ knots was obtained on the trial trip. She will leave Rotterdam on her maiden voyage to New York on Aug. 18.

SIX-CENT CIGARETTES.

Some Retail Dealers Add a Penny to the Price.

The effects of the new tariff law on the tobacco trade were felt in this city yesterday, when the price of cigarettes manufactured by the American Tobacco Company was advanced by some dealers 1 cent on packages of ten. This was feared by smokers, but many were the protests when they had to pay the 6 cents.

When questioned on the subject, but few of them gave any explanation other than they had to pay the advance, and were compelled to increase the price. "I strongly question its advisability," said one. "Competition is so keen to-day that the American Tobacco Company will undoubtedly lose by such a move."

ANTHONY COMSTOCK'S SUIT.

Testimony Against Publisher Richmond Closed, but No Decision Reached Yet.

The examination of George H. Richmond, the book publisher, charged by Anthony Comstock with sending by express copies of Gabriel d'Annunzio's "Triumph of Death" to young women in New Jersey, was held yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields.

Anthony Comstock was the first witness. He testified that he had sent the registered letter bearing the signature of "Miss Esther Seeley." He received a registered receipt, and a day or two later a sealed copy of the book in question at his office in this city. The book had been forwarded by Adams Express Company from Baltimore. He said that he had mailed letters also bearing the signatures of Miss Chambers and Miss Ascalle to Richmond & Co. from this city, and that he had received the return registered receipt, and later on he had received the books from the Adams Express Company.

Upon further questioning Comstock said that he found Richmond on April 6 last, after Richmond's acquittal on a similar charge, that notwithstanding the decision of the Court of Special Sessions, the book in question was non-mailable under the rules laid down in the United States courts. He testified that he appealed to Richmond not to sell the books to young people. A few days afterward he saw the advertisement of Richmond & Co., and also saw the book on sale.

On cross-examination by Amos T. Fiske, counsel for Richmond, Comstock was asked why he had written these letters in the names of women. He replied: "To show the unscrupulous character of Richmond."

W. J. Peeples, Librarian of the Mercantile Library, was sworn as a witness for the defense. He said that eight copies of the "Triumph of Death" are on the shelves of the library for general circulation.

The defendant was then called to the stand. He was questioned by Mr. Fisk as to the trial in the Court of General Sessions, but all these questions were ruled out by Commissioner Shields. Richmond was allowed to say, however, that Comstock seized about 600 copies of the book in question. "And," added Mr. Fiske, "I suppose they are now in Mr. Comstock's private library."

In reply to Mr. Hinman, Mr. Richmond admitted that he had said he would not permit a daughter of his to read the book as published by his firm.

Two weeks were allowed counsel in which to submit briefs, and the examination was closed.

Three Hurt in a Runaway.

Charles Muller, thirty years old, of 215 Division Street, New York, with his sisters Rebecca, fourteen years old, and Sarah, aged eleven years, was driving in a light wagon through Homestead, N. J., yesterday. The horse took fright at a sprinkling cart and ran away, and at the Jersey City, Hoboken, and Rutherford Railroad crossing the animal ran into a telegraph pole. The wagon was upset and the occupants were severely injured. Sarah Muller's collar bone was broken and she was bruised about the head. Rebecca's head and foot were severely bruised. Mr. Muller was unconscious, and it was feared that his back was broken, but it afterward developed that, beyond bruises, he was only suffering from shock.

Milk on the Third Street Pier.

Secretary George S. Ferry of the Dock Board said yesterday that the privilege of selling light refreshments on the East Third Street Pier was let before Nathan Straus had asked permission to establish a free milk depot there. It was necessary to give this privilege in order to secure at a reasonable price a band to play on the pier every day in the week.

Capt. C. Hilbrun Drowned.

Charles Hilbrun, Captain of the barge Gamecock, lying at the foot of Morris Street, Jersey City, while trying to board the barge yesterday, fell overboard and was drowned. The body was recovered.

REID VISITED SHERMAN

The Secretary Had First Declined to Stop at Ophir Farms on His Way to Boston.

QUESTION OF OFFICIAL FORM

Journey of the Special Jubilee Ambassador to Amagansett to Make His Report—To See President McKinley Next.

It was stated yesterday that Secretary of State Sherman had gone to Ophir Farms to visit Whitelaw Reid, who returned on Saturday from London, where he had acted as Special Ambassador at the Queen's Jubilee. The report caused great surprise, for the reason that people generally believed it would naturally be the place of an Ambassador to call upon the Secretary of State, and also on account of the talk there has been to the effect that Mr. Reid might succeed Mr. Sherman in the Cabinet in the event of that official's retirement.

Secretary Sherman did not call on Mr. Reid, but, on the contrary, Mr. Reid spent a good portion of yesterday in calling upon Mr. Sherman, at Amagansett, L. I., where the Secretary has been resting at the cottage of his daughter.

Mr. Reid made the visit as a matter of official courtesy, and there is reason to believe that this same question of official courtesy explains why the Secretary did not visit Mr. Reid at Ophir Farms. That Mr. Reid invited him to do so is certain, and it all came about in this way:

On Sunday Mr. Reid heard or read that Secretary Sherman was about to leave Amagansett for a visit to Boston. Thereupon Mr. Reid telegraphed to the Secretary and invited him to stop at Ophir Farms, telling him that if he would do so he (Mr. Reid) would arrange for trains, so that there would be no material interruption of the journey to Boston. Secretary Sherman telegraphed back a very courteous declination, and said that his plans were such that he could not visit Ophir Farms at present. Mr. Reid immediately decided upon the trip to Amagansett, where he made a report of the proceedings at the Jubilee to the Secretary.

Mr. Sherman will remain at Amagansett another week. Mr. Reid will start on Saturday to visit the President at his Summer home, on Lake Champlain, and will make a full report to him of his special mission.

WOODRUFF FACES BREAKERS.

Signs of Revolt Manifest Themselves in Brooklyn.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's new-fledged ambition to become either the local leader of Kings County if Jacob Worth retires or to be nominated for Mayor of Greater New York has aroused the ire of a certain class of Republicans known in Brooklyn as "anti-Woodruffites." Mr. Woodruff's recent utterance belittling Seth Low's chances for the Mayoralty nomination has served only to intensify the feeling, and many speeches not intended as complimentary to Brooklyn's young politician are cropping up daily from the rank and file of the party.

For one reason or another, signs of a revolt are beginning to appear. The first tangible evidence of the ill feeling against Mr. Woodruff will take place to-night in the Twenty-second Ward. There is to be a meeting in Acme Hall, at Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, engineered by Robert Fielding, who is said to be classed as an anti-Woodruff man of a deep dye. The meeting is primarily for the purpose of showing the antis just how many districts in his own ward Mr. Fielding can carry.

There are those politicians who asserted yesterday that he could not swing into line a single district in his own ward for almost any office his ambition might lead him to try for. It was pointed out that last Fall the Lieutenant Governor, when at the height of his power, and apparently actively by such men as Silas B. Dutcher, Minister Woodford, and Justice Goodrich, succeeded only in carrying his own district by a majority of 1 vote. What the result will be this Fall should Mr. Woodruff make an active fight for the Democratic nomination can not be foretold with any degree of accuracy. It is reasonably certain that there are breakers ahead for the Lieutenant Governor. His suggestion for an early convention, on Sept. 15, is not taken to kindly, and his recent utterances against Seth Low have stirred up more ill-feeling than he yet has any idea of.

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The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 180 East Thirty-third Street, north side, 180 feet east of Third Avenue, 155 by 99.6, vacant. Due on judgment, $51,831.

By John M. Thompson & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 24 and 26 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 310 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $6,260; subject to other mortgages for $30,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 258 and 260 Fifth Avenue, for an eight-story brick business building, store, and lofts, 49.4 by 90; Henry Korn of 156 Fifth Avenue, owner; Robert Maynicke of 725 Broadway, architect; cost, $250,000.

No. 96 Lexington Avenue, for a five-story brick hotel, with store, 19.6 by 51.6; Charles F. Murphy of 222 East Twenty-first Street, owner; John B. Franklin of 121 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, architect; cost, $14,000.

Alterations.

No. 1 Chambers Street, to a four-story brick office building, with store; Henry Bischoff of 19 West Ninety-sixth Street, owner; John B. Snook & Sons of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 41 Union Square, to an eleven-story brick office building; C. S. Wadsworth of Middletown, Conn., owner; W. H. Day of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Aug. 2.

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 98th St, 25.6 x100; John McSweeney to George Noakes, Jr. 1

CARMINE ST, 50, s s, 75 ft e of Bedford St, 25x80; Catharine Russell to Charles A. Stein 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 25.11 ft s of 106th St, 32x100; Henry H. Wood to Henry J. Braker 1

CHRYSTIE ST, 194, s s, 25x100; S. Stanwood Menken, referee, to Frances Funston 4,000

DEMILT AV, n e corner of White Plains Road, 100.4x119.8x30x127; Penfield Av, n e corner of White Plains Road, runs e 253.4x n 200 to Demilt Av x w 295 to road x s 204.10; Thomas D. Penfield and others, executors, &c., to George A. Penfield and others, to William Sorley 12,400

ELDRIDGE ST, 10, and interior gore lot, 111.10 ft n of Division St and 39.3 ft e of Eldridge St, runs e 18.8x e again —x s 1x w —x s 0.1½x w —x n 0.3½; Nathan Hutkoff and wife to Emil H. Riedel 1

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FORREST AV, 882, e s, 396.10 ft n of a new street, 27x135; Albertine W. Luttge to Julius Luttge 1

FULTON ST, s e corner of Church St, gore lot, 7.11x76.6x10.1; Adolph Simis, Jr., and another, executors, to Louis Goldsticker and others 20,000

LOTS 472, 484, 493, and e half of Lot 471, map of Unionport, Westchester; Hubbard R. Yetman, assignee, &c., to Van E. Hubbard 25

MADISON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 11th St, 50x100; Adelaide M. Henry to Clinton S. Harris 1

PROSPECT AV, n w s, Lot 72, map of Village of East Tremont, 66x150, with right of way in Lot 73, running to the height of his power, and apparently actively by such men as Silas B. Dutcher, Minister Woodford, and Justice Goodrich, succeeded only in carrying his own district by a majority of 1 vote. What the result will be this Fall should Mr. Woodruff make an active fight for the Democratic nomination can not be foretold with any degree of accuracy. It is reasonably certain that there are breakers ahead for the Lieutenant Governor. His suggestion for an early convention, on Sept. 15, is not taken to kindly, and his recent utterances against Seth Low have stirred up more ill-feeling than he yet has any idea of.

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To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 180 East Thirty-third Street, north side, 180 feet east of Third Avenue, 155 by 99.6, vacant. Due on judgment, $51,831.

By John M. Thompson & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 24 and 26 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 310 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $6,260; subject to other mortgages for $30,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 258 and 260 Fifth Avenue, for an eight-story brick business building, store, and lofts, 49.4 by 90; Henry Korn of 156 Fifth Avenue, owner; Robert Maynicke of 725 Broadway, architect; cost, $250,000.

No. 96 Lexington Avenue, for a five-story brick hotel, with store, 19.6 by 51.6; Charles F. Murphy of 222 East Twenty-first Street, owner; John B. Franklin of 121 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, architect; cost, $14,000.

Alterations.

No. 1 Chambers Street, to a four-story brick office building, with store; Henry Bischoff of 19 West Ninety-sixth Street, owner; John B. Snook & Sons of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 41 Union Square, to an eleven-story brick office building; C. S. Wadsworth of Middletown, Conn., owner; W. H. Day of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Aug. 2.

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 98th St, 25.6 x100; John McSweeney to George Noakes, Jr. 1

CARMINE ST, 50, s s, 75 ft e of Bedford St, 25x80; Catharine Russell to Charles A. Stein 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 25.11 ft s of 106th St, 32x100; Henry H. Wood to Henry J. Braker 1

CHRYSTIE ST, 194, s s, 25x100; S. Stanwood Menken, referee, to Frances Funston 4,000

DEMILT AV, n e corner of White Plains Road, 100.4x119.8x30x127; Penfield Av, n e corner of White Plains Road, runs e 253.4x n 200 to Demilt Av x w 295 to road x s 204.10; Thomas D. Penfield and others, executors, &c., to George A. Penfield and others, to William Sorley 12,400

ELDRIDGE ST, 10, and interior gore lot, 111.10 ft n of Division St and 39.3 ft e of Eldridge St, runs e 18.8x e again —x s 1x w —x s 0.1½x w —x n 0.3½; Nathan Hutkoff and wife to Emil H. Riedel 1

ELDRIDGE ST, 10, and interior gore lot, 111.10 ft n of Division St and 39.3 ft e of Eldridge St, runs e 18.8x e again —x s 1x w —x s 0.1½x w —x n 0.3½; Isaac Blumberg to Emil H. Riedel 1

FORREST AV, 882, e s, 396.10 ft n of a new street, 27x135; Albertine W. Luttge to Julius Luttge 1

FULTON ST, s e corner of Church St, gore lot, 7.11x76.6x10.1; Adolph Simis, Jr., and another, executors, to Louis Goldsticker and others 20,000

LOTS 472, 484, 493, and e half of Lot 471, map of Unionport, Westchester; Hubbard R. Yetman, assignee, &c., to Van E. Hubbard 25

MADISON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 11th St, 50x100; Adelaide M. Henry to Clinton S. Harris 1

PROSPECT AV, n w s, Lot 72, map of Village of East Tremont, 66x150, with right of way in Lot 73, running to the height of 18 feet; Emma S. Fischer, executrix, &c., to Adam Radlein 2,100

RIVER ST, e s, part of Lots 72 and 73, map of Village of Upper Morrisania, West Farms, except part taken for widening street or avenue; Rebecca Jessurun, individually and as executrix, &c., of Solomon Jessurun, and others, executors, &c., to De Witt C. Squires 5,000

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 50.7 ft w of Ridge St, 25x102.11, one-half part; Fannie Lewis to Rachel Solomon 10

RIVERSIDE AV or Drive, e s, 150 ft s of 119th St, 25x100; James Meehan and wife to Florence A. Alker 16,000

RUSKIN ST, s s, Lots M, N, and O, map of Village of William's Bridge, Westchester; Octavia C. Happoldt to Joseph S. Wood 200

RUSKIN ST, s s, Lots M, N, and O, map of Village of William's Bridge, Westchester; Hattie C. L. Duncan, administratrix of William F. Duncan, to Octavia C. Happoldt 200

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 144th St, 0.6x97; Rufus L. Robinson, Jr., to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company 1

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 241 ft s of 178th St, 25x89; Catherine M. Spelz, referee, to Samuel Cohen and Emanuel Heilner 2,000

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, Lot No. 2, map of property occupied by the Ursuline Convent, 23d Ward, 25.6x77.4x25x82.10; Carl Hulster to Henry Sherman and wife 17,225

2D AV, 656, e s, 25 ft s of 36th St, 24.8x100; Eliza M. Tamsen, as Sheriff, to D. Dimock Searle 828

3D AV, w s, 92.1 ft s of 53d St, 16.8x102.7x16.8x101.8; John Wirth to Barbara Jacobe 1

4TH AV, e s, 355 ft w of 5th St, 25x114, Wakefield; Julius Wolf to Ada A. Levett. 600

4TH AV, e s, 380 ft w of 5th St, 25x114, Wakefield; Julius Wolf to Margaret Peck. 600

9TH AV, 143; Albert Cappelle and wife to Adelina Bernstein 1

7TH ST, 34, s s, 217.8 ft w of 2d Av, 24.5x90.10; Henry L. Ferguson and others to Julian Dreyfus, three-fourths part 13,125

7TH ST, 34, s s, 217.8 ft w of 2d Av, 24.5x90.10; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Jacob Klingenstein 10

7TH ST, 34, s s, 217.8 ft w of 2d Av, 24.5x90.10; Ray Lordly, by guardian, to Julius Dreyfus 4,375

8TH ST, s s, 182.9 ft w of Avenue D, 65.9x97.6; William F. Rohrig to Julian G. Buckley 1

44TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Westmoreland D. Davis and wife to Abraham Stern and Isidore Jackson .. 1

76TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Elizabeth Muller to Richard Cain 12,800

77TH ST, 233 and 235, n s, 306 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Tenea Herzog to Annie F. Vreeland 18,000

89TH ST, 303, n s, 110 ft w of West End Av, 20x100; Caroline S. Rogers to Frances L. W. Manners 1

106TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 60x100.11; Amanda McMann to James McIntosh and John Paterno 31,200

107TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Maria L. Mount to William J. Casey 8,000

111TH ST, 104, s s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; William R. Bronk and wife to Harry L. Toplitz, (exchange property) ... 1

Recorded Leases.

ANGLIM, Alicia, administratrix, &c., to James Donohue and another; 1,311 3d Av, store, 2 years $1,080

BROWN, Max, to Betsy Zeitiung; 75 Eldridge St, top floor, &c., 3 years 300

COHN, Therese, to Joseph Kempler; 76 Allen St, 5 years ..... 1,140—1,200

JACOBSON, Israel, to Michael J. Sullivan; 382 South St, store, &c., 5 years ... 360—1,260

SEYFARTH, Julius and Mage, to Luke Tannitelli; 164 7th Av, store, &c., 3 2-12 years 660

STONE, Elias, to Adolph and Kathie Schmidt; 109 East 9th St, 4 years ..1,500—1,600

Recorded Mortgages.

BACH, Joseph, to William C. Renwich, trustee, &c.; s s of 64th St, 36 ft e of Lexington Av, 2 years 16,000

BLUM, Stella, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings, New York; 749-753 Amsterdam Av, 5 years, (three mortgages) 60,000

CASEY, William J., to Maria L. Mount; n s of 107th St, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 5,000

COHEN, Samuel, and Emanuel Heilner to Martha W. Prince; e s of Vanderbilt Av, 241 ft s of 178th St, 1 year 1,200

CROTTY, Mary J. and John F., to Henry E. B

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIMETABLE.

7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.

5:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

STEVENS'S HOUSE, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P.M; ar. 7:45 P. M.; 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

LAKESIDE INN, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P.M; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

NORTHWOOD'S INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 P.M; ar 7:30 P.M 7:10 A.M, 10:55 P.M.

THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv N.Y. 7:50 AM, 6:25 P.M; ar. 7:30 P.M., 7:10 A.M, 10:55 P.M.

AMES COTTAGE, —Lv N.Y. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 16:57 P.M., 6:37 A.M., 10:32 P.M.

CASCADEVILLE.

THE CASCADE, —Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M; Ar. 8:15 P.M.; 7:55 A.M., 11:40 P.M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. York Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

WAYSIDE INN

AND COTTAGES,
LAKE LUZERNE,
Gateway to the Adirondacks and the most beautiful lake in the mountains.
Warren Co., N. Y. June 20th to October 1st.
Souvenir book containing views of Lake Luzerne mailed upon application. Address, until June 15, E. C. KING, Hotel Kenmore, Albany, N. Y.

Long Island.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Oriental Hotel

Now Open.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.
See Time Table Excursion Column.
Bicyclists can now ride direct to and have their wheels checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

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NOW OPEN FOR SEASON 1897.

Half hour, from New York, via Brooklyn Bridge and Kings County Elevated Road, direct to the hotel. 200 first-class rooms. European plan, $1.50 per day and upward; American plan, $3.00 per day and upward; two persons in one room, $35 per week and upward. Under management of
F. THEO. WALTON.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

and Cottages. Now open.
40 minutes from New York via L. I. R. R.
NEW BOULEVARD FOR DRIVING AND BICYCLING COMPLETED TO THE HOTEL.
NEW SANITARY PLUMBING THROUGHOUT.
A. E. DICK, LESSEE AND PROPRIETOR.
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Edgemere, L. I., (Near Far Rockaway.)
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SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
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Accommodations first-class, rates moderate; all amusements; good bass fishing; scenery unexcelled; resident physician.
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ST. JAMES HOTEL.

In Earlington Park.
Excellent accommodations at moderate rates.

HOTEL EARLINGTON.

Elegant and thoroughly modern.
LARGEST AND BEST APPOINTED HOTEL IN RICHFIELD SPRINGS.
Illustrated pamphlet, rates, &c., address
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PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
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SHARON HOUSE,
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LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE U. S.
PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

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Select family and transient hotel; reasonable rates. Illustrated Booklet. Address
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Open May 1st until Nov. The favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn resort. Largest, best appointed, and most attractively located hotel in Delaware Valley. Golf links. Send for Booklet.
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TOBYHANNA HOUSE—The highest resort house on Pocono Mts., bracing air; steam heat; baths, latest san. sys. J. W. CORNISH, Tobyhanna, Pa

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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

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Take steamer sailing daily, except Sunday, to Old Point Comfort or Norfolk, Va.
Remain at the Chamberlin or Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, or Princess Anne Hotel, Virginia Beach, for one day and a quarter.
Return to New York on any steamer of the line, leaving Norfolk daily, including Sunday.
Total cost, including meals and berth and stay at hotel, $16.00.
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Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST., week days, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.
Trains leave WHITEHALL ST., week days, hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 1:10, and half hourly from 1:40 to 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Additional train Sat., 12:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

Rockaway Beach.

Trains leave E. 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 6:40, 8:00, 9:10, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

Coney Island.

CULVER ROUTE.
Trains leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, week days and Sundays, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island 11:35 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Long Beach.

Trains leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., week days, 6:00, 7:50, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:50, 10:00 P. M.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. pier 8:45, 9:30, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Sc. 5 P. M. Broadway, 9:05, 9:50, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:5, 2:20, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:15, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:5, 2:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3:5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

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in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River; 1,000 feet above the sea.
First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M., and Chambers St. 9:00 A. M.; Jersey City 9:15 A. M.
Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M., and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City, 9:45 A. M.
Returning, leave Shohola 5:15 P. M. and 6 P. M.

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Special express trains leave West 23d St. 9:40 A. M., Chambers St. 9:45 A. M., Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M., 7:23 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK," and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier..9 "
Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By chambermaid in private family by English Protestant; references. A. M., 630 6th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORKER or NURSE.—By exceptionally neat French girl; excellent reference; wages, $14. 75 West 11th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—In small family, by young woman. 696 2d Av.

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INFANT'S NURSE.—Thoroughly competent; by an English Protestant; best reference. Nurse, care of Mrs. Ferris, 208 East 50th St., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

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WAITRESS.—A lady would like to place a first-class waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Inquire of present employer, 23 West 52d St.

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HOME.—Middle-aged woman would like home in good family; not particular about wages. 228 West 18th St.

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BUTLER or VALET.—By a young German, 24, speaking English and French; good reference; city or country. M. Henschel, Post Office Seabright, N. J.

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COACHMAN.—Groom; single; 28; just disengaged; splendid personal references; smart appearance; careful driver. John, 1,620 Broadway.

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HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Two girls; one to do general housework; one to assist with upstairs work and care of children. Call before noon, at 1,841 8th St., near 18th Av., Van Pelt Manor, Brooklyn.

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CHEF.—For Newport; must be capable and best reference required. Mrs. L. Seely, 352 6th Av.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

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Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

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HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

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For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

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PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.
Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.
Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK, and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily. (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga-North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Havel, Tu., Aug. 3,10 AM Lahn, Tu., Au. 24,10AM
Saale, Tu., Aug.10, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Au. 31,10AM
Trave, Tu., Au.17,10 AM Saale, Tu., Sept. 7,10AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller, Sat., Sept. 4,10AM Spree, Sat., Sept.18,10AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Prinz Regent Luitpold...Thursday, Aug. 5, Noon
Bremen.....Thursday, Aug. 12, Noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Aug. 19, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thursday, Aug. 26, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, Aug. 7, 10 AM Fulda, Aug. 21, 10 AM
Werra, Aug. 14, 10 AM Kaiser, Sept. 4, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

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*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
Express steamers from New York
*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM †Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM
*Kaiser, Nov. 13, 10 AM †Trave, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Nov. 20, 10 AM *A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
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TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth.
(London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Normannia, Au.5, 10 AM Columbia, Sept. 2, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, A'g. 12, 10 AM Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM
Normannia, Au.26, 10 AM F. Bism'ck, Spt. 16, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Persia, Aug. 7, 12 M. Palatia, Aug. 21, 11:30 AM
First cabin, $75 up; second class, $40 up. Steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....Aug. 4 ST. PAUL.....Aug. 25
ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 11 ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 1
PARIS.....Aug. 18 PARIS.....Sept. 8

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Friesland, Aug. 4, noon Westernland, Au. 18, noon
Kensington, Au. 11, 3 PM Southwark, Au. 25, 3 PM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Havel, Tu., Aug. 3,10 AM Lahn, Tu., Au. 24,10AM
Saale, Tu., Aug.10, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Au. 31,10AM
Trave, Tu., Au.17,10 AM Saale, Tu., Sept. 7,10AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller, Sat., Sept. 4,10AM Spree, Sat., Sept.18,10AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Prinz Regent Luitpold...Thursday, Aug. 5, Noon
Bremen.....Thursday, Aug. 12, Noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Aug. 19, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thursday, Aug. 26, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, Aug. 7, 10 AM Fulda, Aug. 21, 10 AM
Werra, Aug. 14, 10 AM Kaiser, Sept. 4, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Aug. 4, Noon Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 11, Noon Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 18, Noon Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon
Britannic, Aug. 25, Noon Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Lucania, Aug. 7, noon Umbria, Aug. 28, 3 PM
Etruria, Aug. 14, 3 PM Lucania, Sept. 4, 11 AM
Campania, Aug. 21, 11 AM Etruria, Sept. 11, 3 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & Co., Gen. Agents, 4 Bowling Green, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong.
BELGIC.....Aug. 14, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 240 Broadway or Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Aug. 23, Nov. 8, Jan. 31
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Sept. 13, Dec. 6, Feb. 28
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Oct. 11, Jan. 3, Mch. 28
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA;
MIOWERA, Aug. 8. AORANGI, Sept. 4.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29, E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
CHALMETTE.....Tuesday, Aug. 3
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Aug. 6
SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, Aug. 10
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Aug. 13
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Deer's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN R'Y.

Trains leave foot of West 42d St. as follows:
(15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)
7:55 A. M., for Montana, Orr's Mills, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Edenville, Fallsburgh, Hurleyville, Lake Kiamesha, Liberty, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego.
9:15 A. M., for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountaindale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kiamesha, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, White Lake.
1:45 P. M., (Saturdays only,) for Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountaindale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kiamesha, Hurleyville, Ferndale, Liberty, White Lake, Parksville, Livingston Manor, Rockland.
4:30 P. M., for Montana, Orr's Mills, Meadow Brook, Burnside, Campbell Hall, Stony Ford, Crystal Run, Middletown, Winterton, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.
6:15 P. M., (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.,) (Daily,) for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Randallsville, Hamilton, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, Niagara Falls, and points West. Pullman Sleeping Car; Reclining Chair Car, seats free through to Chicago without transfer; arrives Chicago 9:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman seats at 371 Broadway, N. Y.
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:
7.50 THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:05 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central Route, due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing-room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.
1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing-room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Hall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12.10 NIGHT—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 226 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, Third Avenue; 338 and 728 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo. Sleeping Car, New York to Bloomville, Sundays only; can be occupied 9:00 P. M.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga.
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
A.—[illegible] Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New Paltz.
B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.
C.—3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, and Saratoga. Parlor car attached to Bloomville and Saratoga.
C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: A10:40, B10:46, A. M.; C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, A10:40, B11:20, C3:28 P. M.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*8:15, 8:40 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*9:45, 10:30 A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.
*10:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS"

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*12:55, 1:15 P. M. Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.
*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.
*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*5:55, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.
*6:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, CENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:55, 9:10 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 157 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brookl

COL. SMITH IS SWORN IN

New Police Commissioner Takes the Oath of Office and Enters on His Official Duties.

UNTRAMMELED BY PLEDGES

Both He and the Mayor Make This Declaration—Non-Committal as to the Causes of Grant's Retirement—Not a Factionist.

Col. George Moore Smith, the new Police Commissioner, took the oath of office yesterday and entered at once upon the performance of his duties. He arrived at the Mayor's office from Sayville, L. I., about 10:30 o'clock.

Police Commissioners Moss and Andrews had been waiting for him almost half an hour. As he entered unattended, the Mayor, caller, looked up and greeted him with a caller, looked up and greeter him with a hearty "Good morning, Colonel." Mr. Andrews then hurried forward with outstretched hands to welcome Col. Smith as a colleague, and introduced him to President Moss.

Free as Air, Says the Mayor.

It was some minutes before Mayor Strong was disengaged. Then the three Commissioners sat down, and all had a friendly chat. At 10:45 Col. Smith rose, raised his right hand, and the Mayor administered the oath to him. A few more words were exchanged, and then Mayor Strong brought his right hand down with a hearty smack upon the palm of the new Police Commissioner, saying:

"You go into the board as free as air to do what you think is best for the department."

Col. Smith thereupon walked over to Secretary Burrows, who showed him where to sign the oath in a big book, and handed him his commission. About a dozen persons were present. The Mayor's son, who is a member of Col. Smith's regiment, the Sixty-ninth, was one of the first to offer him his congratulations.

To reporters Col. Smith said that he would not comment upon police methods until he had personal knowledge of the subject. He intimated that he would investigate the causes of Col. Grant's strictures for himself.

"I wish to make it clear," he said, "that I take this place without any pledge or obligations to any one, and that I am absolutely free as to my future course. My conscience shall be behind my judgment, and I shall perform my duty in a business-like manner, as I would in respect to any other business."

As to politics, he said: "I have never been anything else than a Republican. I have not even been a 'Mugwump.' But I am not a factionist."

At Police Headquarters.

The three Commissioners went to Police Headquarters together. A magnificent basket of flowers was waiting for the new member of the board in the room vacated by Col. Grant. It contained lilies, roses, and gladioli, tied with pink silk ribbon, and the whole was more than six feet in height. The card attached to it bore this inscription, lettered in gold:

"To Col. George Moore Smith, Police Commissioner, with hearty congratulations of the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment."

President Moss went at once to his own office and presently was busy trying a policeman for dereliction of duty, while Commissioner Andrews took his new colleague in hand to explain matters of department routine to him. While Col. Smith was in Mr. Andrews's office, Chief Clerk Kipp, who was for many years associated with him in the Seventh Regiment, came in and shook hands with him. Col. Smith next paid his respects to Commissioner Parker. It was nearly noon when he took possession of his own rooms. Then Deputy Chief Cortright and several Police Captains who had been anxiously waiting to see him made their appearance.

No special meeting of the Police Board was held yesterday. At the regular meeting of the board to-morrow the new Commissioner will be assigned to committee work. He said yesterday that he did not know whether he would be expected to serve on the committees of which Col. Grant had been a member or not. It was as a member of the Committee on Supplies and Repairs that Col. Grant encountered the difficulty which caused his retirement.

Col. Grant called at the City Hall in the afternoon and had a long talk with the Mayor in his private room. He said he had come down merely to bid the Mayor an official good-bye. He declared there was nothing in the rumors connecting his name with various offices.

CHIEF CONLIN'S POSITION.

Rumors that He Will Ask to be Retired Said to be Unauthorized.

Until Chief Conlin returns to-morrow from his vacation, nothing can be made known as to his rumored intention of asking to be retired on a pension. If he makes the request, and the board grants it, he will be entitled to draw $3,000 a year from the pension fund as long as he lives.

It has been apparent for some time that the Chief has not found his office a pleasant one. He was badgered by Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews until he committed the indiscretion of making public his complaint against them, and then these Commissioners suggested charges of insubordination, in that he had criticised his superior officers. A motion to that effect was put to the board and defeated by the joint votes of Col. Grant and Mr. Parker, Col. Grant expressing the opinion that the Chief's endurance had been taxed unfairly.

Now, according to Mr. Parker's views, that action of the board disposed of the charges. Mr. Andrews thinks differently, and, it is said, although he has not said it, that unless Chief Conlin is satisfied to retire, the charges will be revived and Col. Smith will be asked to approve them.

There is no doubt that Commissioner Moss is tired of Conlin as Chief. He has failed to influence him, either by threats or by cajolery, and the fact that the Chief, through Commissioner Parker, made public his efforts of both kinds, has annoyed him very much.

Mr. Parker has been a stanch friend to Chief Conlin. He said yesterday that the latter had not spoken to him lately on the subject of his retirement, and he had no idea that he contemplated any such action.

The Rev. S. R. Wallace Resigns.

The Rev. S. R. Wallace, pastor for two years of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Monroe Street, Brooklyn, has resigned. Mr. Wallace was asked to resign last November, but declined at the time to do so. His church was running behind financially, and the Trustees concluded to make a change. It is said his place will be filled by the Rev. Mr. George, son of Prof. George of the Allegheny Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

An Unknown Body Washed Ashore.

The body of an unknown drowned man about thirty-two years of age, five feet six inches in height, was picked up in the bay at Stapleton, S. I., yesterday. The drowned man had dark hair and sandy mustache, and was evidently a laborer, being clad in a black and white striped shirt, blue overalls, and red flannel underclothing and lace shoes. In the pockets of the clothing was found $25.34.

Hurt by a Boiler Explosion.

William Denton, engineer at the florist's establishment of John H. Taylor, at Flushing, was hurt by the explosion of a boiler yesterday. His hands, arms, and face were badly burned. The force of the explosion was so great that the brick engine house was separated into two parts.

Louis Petersen Drowned.

Louis Petersen of Demott Street, West Hoboken, was drowned at 2 o'clock yesterday morning at the foot of Fifteenth Street, Hoboken. Petersen, who had been drinking, wandered down to the end of the pier, and fell overboard.

Strikers' Places Filled by Turks.

The strike at the Funke mills, at College Point, L. I., which began two weeks ago, is practically ended. The strikers' places have been filled by other men, mostly Turks, a number of whom arrived yesterday.

MYSTERY IN A WOMAN'S DEATH.

Mrs. Mahler Killed by a Bullet—Coroner to Decide Who Fired the Shot.

Whether the death of Mrs. Augusta Mahler of 304 West Forty-second Street shall be called suicide or murder is a question to be decided by the Coroner. The woman was killed by a bullet early yesterday morning in the third-floor flat at the number given, where she lived with her husband, August Mahler.

He declares she killed herself in a fit of jealous rage after trying to murder him. He is held, however, subject to the Coroner's investigation, on suspicion that he may have taken her life.

Mrs. Mahler was forty-three years old, and was a widow with five children when Mahler married her, in Brooklyn fifteen years ago. Both were of German birth, and the woman had a saloon on Evergreen Avenue. They were engaged in the saloon business in various places after that, but of late Mahler has been employed as a barkeeper in the billiard parlor of Frank S. Ives, at Forty-second Street and Broadway. Mrs. Mahler's children are making their own way, and did not live in the flat on Forty-second Street.

The tragedy occurred about 5 o'clock. Neighbors heard the couple quarreling, and soon there was a shot fired. Mahler ran down the stairs to the street, shouting "Fire!" "Murder!" and the neighbors and Policeman Hughes, running in, found the woman dead, with a bullet wound in her right temple and a revolver beside her on the floor.

Mahler's story, told partly at the house to the policeman and partly at the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, was that his wife was insanely jealous, even her own daughters being subjects of her unjust suspicion. He separated twice from her on this account. He said she frequently threatened him. During the night, he says, he woke up and found she had turned the gas on to kill them both. He turned it off and went back to bed.

About daylight he says his wife awoke and continued a quarrel started the evening before, and suddenly jumping out of bed got his revolver and, pointing it at him, pulled the trigger, but the weapon missed fire. Then she turned it on herself, and it was discharged into her brain.

Policeman Hughes found there were indications of a struggle in the flat, and another peculiar circumstance was that the wound in Mrs. Mahler's forehead is a slanting one, as it fired from above. Under these circumstances, the officer deemed it best to arrest Mahler, who was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel and remanded to the custody of the Coroner, no charge being entered against him. He was committed to the Tombs. The inquest is set for to-morrow.

Miss Henrietta Steffens, a daughter of Mrs. Mahler by the former marriage, appeared before Coroner Hoeber in the afternoon and confirmed Mahler's story that her mother was a very jealous woman. She said her brothers and sisters were all fond of Mahler, who always treated them with respect and kindness. Miss Steffens lives at 223 Bleecker Street, Brooklyn.

Coroner's Physician Weston last night held an autopsy on Mrs. Mahler's body, and announced his opinion that she had committed suicide. He says the flesh where the bullet had entered was burned with the powder of the exploding cartridge, and this gives him the opinion that the wound was self-inflicted.

BROOKLYN'S ASSESSED VALUE.

The Aggregate Amount of Real Estate and Personal Property Is $603,508,503.

President Neff of the Brooklyn Board of Assessors issued a tax statement yesterday on the real and personal valuations for 1896 and 1897.

The aggregate assessed valuation of real estate and personal property for 1897 is $603,508,503, as against $582,847,633 for 1896. The net increase for the year is $20,660,870.

Mr. Neff shows that the real estate borrowing capacity of the city is greater this year by $1,450,876.50, an increase of 10 per cent. on $14,508,765. Following is a comparative statement of personal property on the three classes of assessments:

	1896.	1897.	Inc.
Individuals....	$5,538,300	$9,823,143	$4,284,843
Banks.....	3,288,436	4,345,542	1,107,106
Corporations...	18,759,900	19,550,056	790,156
Total.....	$27,536,636	$33,688,741	$6,152,105

The heaviest valuation in real estate is in the Twenty-third Ward, which heads the list with $45,958,647; $36,927,240 for the Twenty-second Ward, and $32,199,775 for the First Ward. The lowest valuation of the thirty-two wards is in the Thirty-second Ward, with $3,753,905.

In personal property the First Ward is assessed heaviest, with a valuation of $8,707,421. Two wards, the Fourth and Sixth, show a decrease in real estate values from 1896.

TAMMANY GIVES A MORTGAGE.

Society's Hall as Security for Loan to Cancel Old Bonds.

The Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, in the City of New York, has given a mortgage in the sum of $143,000 to the Central Trust Company of New York, giving as security the property on the north side of Fourteenth Street, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, which is known as Tammany Hall.

The mortgage is given in accordance with an order of the Board of Sachems of the Tammany Society, so as to wipe out the balance of an issue of bonds aggregating $225,000, which were disposed of in 1867. Out of that issue there remains outstanding and unpaid $143,000 worth, which is covered by the present mortgage to the trust company. The said mortgage is due in 1907, payable with interest at 4½ per cent.

The mortgage, which was perfected yesterday, is signed by Thomas L. Feitner and Peter F. Meyer, as Grand Sachem and Treasurer, respectively.

The mortgage bonds, which matured Aug. 1, were redeemable yesterday at the office of the Union Trust Company, but holders had the privilege of converting them into the new 4½ per cent. bonds at par if deposited before last Sunday.

CORN MARKET VERY STRONG.

Europe's Necessities Causing a Rise in Price of the Cereal.

President Henry D. McCord of the Produce Exchange said last Spring, in talking with a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, that corn had come to be king after cotton, and wheat had been deposed. Mr. McCord explained why he held this view. At the time attention was given to the utterances because of Mr. McCord's experience and his reputation as a shrewd and successful merchant and trader in cereals.

His views were remembered yesterday in the trading at the Produce Exchange. Corn and wheat—the September futures—were on a par as to strength and activity. Reports of disaster to crops in certain States were but small factors in making the commodities prominent. As to wheat, the story of the St. Louis corner had ceased to be an influence. It was "well told." The main factor in the advance in prices is the necessities of Europe, placed for 1897-8 at 400,000,000 bushels of wheat alone.

September contract wheat, which closed on Saturday at 81¼c., opened yesterday at 81½c., and without Liverpool quotations, there being a holiday there, the price ran to 82½c., making a record. The lowest quotation was 81½c., and the closing price was 82c., a net advance of ¾c.

September contract corn, which closed on Saturday at 33½c., opened at 33⅝c., went to 33⅝c., and as low as 33¼c., and closed at 33½c., a net advance of ⅛c.

Boy Killed by a Brooklyn Trolley.

William Dierkling, a boy of six years, was crushed to death by a trolley car of the Hamilton Avenue line almost in front of his home, at 1,348 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was playing in the street, and stepped back between the tracks just as the car came along. The motorman, James Terohey, and several of the passengers saw the boy and shouted, but the little fellow did not heed their warning and was killed before the car could be brought to a standstill. Terohey and his conductor, John Cannon, were arrested.

New Ferry Slip in Williamsburg.

No formal ceremonies attended the opening of the new Williamsburg ferry slip to Twenty-third Street, New York, yesterday, which has been established by the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company. A new boat has been added to that line, and in a few months another will be built. The contract for the boat was awarded to the Delaware Shipbuilding Company, Chester, Penn., at a meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday. The next improvement will be a ferry to Forty-second Street, New York.

FIRST PROTEST IS FILED

A Memphis House Objects to Duty on Carrara Statuary Formerly Entered Free.

REACHED THIS PORT JULY 15

Certificates of Liquidation Not Yet Issued to New York Importers—Work of the Appraisers Is Behind—More than 50,000 Tentative Entries.

The first protest received by the Board of United States General Appraisers against the operation of the new tariff law comes from Memphis, Tenn., which is officially known as an "immediate transportation" port of entry. The protest is filed by Morriss Brothers of Memphis, and it relates to the importation of a single piece of marble statuary from Carrara. Under the old law the statuary would have come in free; under the new law it must pay a duty.

This particular import arrived in New York on the steamship Sarnia on July 15 and was immediately shipped in bond to Memphis, where, under the law, final entry was made. It was in transit when the new law became operative, and upon its arrival in Memphis on Monday, July 26, the Collector marked it for entry under the new law. Morriss Brothers, as consignee, protested, on the ground that the statuary reached this country before the law was passed, but the Memphis Collector held that there was a mandatory clause in the law compelling him to levy duty on all dutiable goods "previously entered without payment of duty." The statuary in question having only been entered in bond at the Port of New York, no duty was paid thereon. Formal protest was sent to the Board of General Appraisers only a few days ago, and it is now on file.

The New York importers who entered goods at the Custom House prior to 4 o'clock on Saturday, July 24, (the day the new tariff law was signed,) have not yet received their certificates of liquidation. They all expect to pay the higher duties under protest, and subsequently take the matter up on appeal.

Arthur W. Watson of the importing house of Passavant & Co. said: "This firm received some goods too late for entry on Friday, July 23, and consequently they were entered at the Custom House on the following Saturday, but before the new tariff bill was signed by the President. We have taken no action as yet, but are awaiting the liquidation of the entries at the Custom House. That usually takes from two to four weeks. We shall pay the advanced duties under protest. Of course, it is much like taking a dose of medicine to get used to a change in the tariff, but I am of the opinion that after this new schedule gets in working order it will be acceptable. A specific duty is the best, after all.

"There is one article of silk on which the new tariff puts a duty of 100 per cent., which is practically prohibitive, and that is spun or shappé silk. This line of goods is often in quite large demand."

Appraisers Behind Time.

Importers say that a large proportion of the goods which were brought into port on Saturday, July 24, are still in the hands of the local appraisers. Some of the changes in the tariff make the duties of the appraisers additionally exacting and laborious, it being necessary to examine carefully and classify each different quality of goods in a consignment.

The liquidation department of the Custom House was put considerably behind in its work by the thousands of entries which were liquidated only tentatively when it was believed that the Tariff act would be passed with a retroactive clause. One representative of Passavant & Co. said he thought there must have been more than 50,000 entries liquidated tentatively at this port alone.

Almost all of the importers who will protest against paying duties under the new law on goods entered July 24 will pay the increased duties and then place the matter in the hands of a lawyer, with the understanding that if he recovers from the Government he shall take a percentage of the amount recovered as compensation for his services. If he recovers nothing he will get no pay. Meanwhile the importers will add the increased duties to the price of their goods. Few of them make any secret of that.

PLEASED WITH NEW TARIFF LAW.

Mr. Dowling Says It Increases the Revenues Without Extra Expense.

Notwithstanding the work and worry imposed upon the customs officials during the past week in explaining the workings of the clause of the Dingley Tariff bill affecting passengers on incoming transatlantic steamships, Deputy Surveyor Dowling is enthusiastically in favor of the new law.

He stated yesterday that without the increase of one dollar in the expenses of the Customs Department nearly $20,000 had been collected in duties on personal effects of the passengers on the six steamships which recently arrived. "The work has not necessitated an increase in the present force of inspectors," said he, "and I have every reason to believe that our work will be greatly lightened when the law is thoroughly understood.

"The inspection on incoming passenger steamships is insignificant in any case compared with the work on the freight steamers. There are on an average 700 foreign vessels arriving in this port every month. To every one of these vessels two Inspectors are detailed to supervise the discharging of cargo. Before the passage of the Dingley bill the Inspectors assigned to the big passenger steamers averaged about one to every ten passengers. During the past week we have had one on board for every seven or eight passengers.

"The work has been a little harder than usual, but already the decrease in the amount of baggage carried is noticeable. The new bill will make the work much lighter for the Inspectors and the Government will be greatly benefited. The people who buy their apparel principally in Europe and who have heretofore brought it home free of charge as baggage will now send it over by express, and it will arrive through the Public Stores."

Receipts for Customs.

Receipts for customs dues yesterday were $326,425.05, of which about $100,000 was on account of sugar. The personal baggage duties collected on the Lucania were $2,-648.25, and on the Columbia $1,334.02.

COMMODORE GERRY'S ANTIQUES.

He Claims There Is Half a Century in in His Favor.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry has furnished some puzzling conundrums to the Custom House officials and experts. On the steamer St. Paul, which was entered July 24, the day of the signing of the Dingley Tariff act, Mr. Gerry imported, among other articles, some very old furniture. He classed it as "antiques," but of the period of Louis XV., and valued it at about $2,000. Under the Wilson tariff, "antiques" antedating 1700 were admitted duty free, Under the Dingley Tariff act, Mr. Gerry's furniture is dutiable as manufactures of wood at 35 per cent. ad valorem. Now the contention of the Custom House officials is that even under the Wilson tariff, Mr. Gerry's "antiques" would not have escaped duty if the articles were accepted as of the Louis Quinze period, because the "Well-beloved" or "Great Monarch" was not born until 1710, ten years after the date limiting "antiques."

Mr. Gerry, in asking for a ruling on his case, said that while the furniture was classed as Louis Quinze, such a designation was often applied to furniture made during the reign of Dieudonné," Louis XIV., 1643 to 1715, so that more than half a century would be on the right side of the "antique" limit. Collector Bidwell and Special Deputy Collector Couch assured Mr. Gerry that in finally disposing of the entry the customs experts would fully consider his interests.

At present the matter is left open for adjustment by leaving the articles as unclaimed goods. This permits Mr. Gerry to have the subject fully inquired into, and to resort to legal proceedings before he takes the furniture from the custody of the Treasury Department.

MUST BALENSI GO BACK?

Marcus & Co.'s Attorney Denies Saying that They Would Withdraw Their Charge.

HOW HE CAME TO CONFESS

His Counsel Declares that He Does Not Yet Know Whether the Prisoner Is the Man Who Robbed Lebaudy—Silence Is His Cue.

Papers demanding the extradition to France of Guillaume Balensi, alias William A. Bellwood, who is confined in the Tombs awaiting trial for swindling Marcus & Co. out of $25,000 worth of jewelry, are being prepared by Joseph Kling of the law firm of Coudert Brothers on behalf of the French Consulate. They will be ready in two days, and it is expected that by next Monday the Secretary of State at Washington will issue the warrant. This was announced yesterday by Acting French Consul Jean C. Charpentier.

When seen at his office Mr. Charpentier said: "I have known of the identity of the alleged Mr. Bellwood for the last few weeks, but could take no action for two reasons: First, I could not positively identify him as Balensi, as I had never seen him before, and, second, I was not sufficiently acquainted with the Lebaudy case to remember what part Balensi took in the affair. Therefore I was forced to communicate with my home Government, and find out whether the offense with which Balensi is charged at home is extraditable. Last Friday I received a cable stating that the man was wanted for embezzlement and forgery, and to make every effort to hold him until the necessary papers arrived. These papers are on the way now, and will reach Washington next Monday, when the warrant, I trust, will be granted.

"I had a conference with Mr. Wilcox, Marcus & Co.'s attorney, and he said that if the French Government wanted Balensi he would arrange to drop the prosecution, but would hold the prisoner until I could obtain the necessary papers."

At the office of Wilcox & Brodek it was said that Balensi would certainly be tried here before he would be extradited to France.

"Balensi was indicted last Thursday," said Mr. Brodek, "and pleaded not guilty before Judge Newburger the next day. The evidence against him is overwhelming, and I am quite sure he will be convicted. I must contradict the French Consul's statement that we had agreed to drop the prosecution. On the contrary, we shall insist upon it, and, besides, the case is no longer in our hands. It is in the hands of the District Attorney, who will probably have the man tried as soon as possible."

Mr. Marcus positively asserts that Balensi made a confession to him. He said that when he confronted him with the evidence against him Balensi broke down and said that he pawned the jewelry. Mr. Marcus asked him to accompany him to the store and go over the matter in detail. They took a cab and went to Mr. Marcus's office. There the first question put to Bellwood was: "Who are you and where did you come from?" To this the ex-banker replied: "Must you know everything? Well, I am Balensi."

Mr. Marcus says he had no idea who Balensi was, and put his name down on a piece of note paper. His former customer then begged him not to put the name down, and told him of his connection with the Lebaudy case, at the same time asking that it be kept a secret. Mr. Marcus refused to comply with this request, and immediately notified the French authorities. At the preliminary examination in the police court Mr. Marcus practically told the whole story to the Magistrate, although he was told by his counsel that he need not divulge it. Mr. Marcus insisted, however, on telling everything he knew about the man.

Balensi yesterday again refused to make a statement after a two hours' consultation with his attorney, Frederick B. House. The latter would say but little about the case.

"My client," said he, "has never told me of his antecedents, and I do not know to-day whether he is really Balensi or not. If he follows my instructions, he will not say a word. It can do him no good, and may do him harm."

The "Bellwood" Family Disappears.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—The family of the man calling himself William A. Bellwood, who is under arrest in New York, charged with swindling, and who is said to be Guillaume Balensi, has disappeared. The lavishly furnished house occupied by Bellwood, at 1510 Diamond Street, is closed and empty. The furniture was removed last week. The whereabouts of the family are unknown.

WHITE SQUADRON UNDER WAY.

Sailing of the Formidable Fleet for Newport, After Which Will Follow Sea Manoeuvres.

Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard's fleet of war vessels weighed anchor off Tompkinsville yesterday morning, and, forming a stately and formidable procession, steamed majestically down the bay, bound for Newport. This was the preliminary move toward a series of manoeuvres at sea which will be the most thorough and important in the history of the new navy. For weeks past the cleverest tacticians of the naval service have been at work on the plans to be carried out by the squadron during the Summer, and many suggestions and directions have been received by the commander from the department officials in Washington.

For several Summers past squadrons of American war vessels have gone on practice cruises, and much good has been accomplished thereby, but the fleets have been of a heterogeneous character, consisting of vessels of all types. This season's work will be directed toward perfecting a system of fighting manoeuvres. The ominous mustering and drilling of the class of vessels that would be required in time of battle to "go in and win" will be the feature this season, and the squadron which will assemble in Newport this week will be the most formidable ever assembled on American coasts.

All last week the officers and men of the big ships lying in the bay worked with a will to thoroughly prepare their respective vessels for the forthcoming evolutions. Bustle and activity prevailed on all their decks, from the reveille at 5 o'clock yesterday morning to 9 o'clock, when the flagship New York signalled for the squadron to move. She led the way down the Narrows, followed in turn by the armored cruiser Brooklyn and the battleships Massachusetts, Indiana, and Maine. The stately procession was viewed by many spectators on the harbor craft and piers. All passing steamers and tugs saluted with their whistles, and the passengers on at least one ferryboat gave ringing cheers.

The battleship Iowa awaits the squadron at Newport. The monitor Puritan was unable to start yesterday, owing to a breakdown of her steering gear. The battleship Texas and the monitor Terror, now at the Navy Yard, will accompany the Puritan to Newport within a few days to join the squadron. The cruise proper will begin Aug. 10.

SHIP FOR SECOND BATTALION.

Get the Wooden Cruiser Lancaster for Drills and Headquarters.

The Navy Department has decided to turn the wooden cruiser Lancaster over to the Second Naval Battalion to be used by them as a drill ship and as a home for the battalion.

The Lancaster is now on her way home from Southern waters, where she has been for some time past the flagship of the South Atlantic squadron. The ship has both steam and sail power, and is known as a second-class cruiser. Her displacement is 3,250 tons. Her main battery consists of twelve guns. Eventually she will be moored at the foot of Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

Inspection of Water Tanks.

The twenty-four Inspectors sent out to inspect water tanks on the roofs of dwelling houses and factories have completed their work. Their report to President Wilson of the Health Board shows that 6,090 tanks were inspected. Of these 4,717 were found to be in good condition. Complaints were made against 1,848 tanks, and orders were issued by President Wilson to the owners to clean and disinfect them at once.

TAILOR SUITS & GOWNS.

One hundred and fifty Suits — Models and Samples — Broadcloth and Whipcord, Fancy materials and Foulard Silk Gowns — which were formerly $25.00 to $50.00.

All will be put on sale to-day, August 3rd, at $15.00 Each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

DUTY OF CARRIER TO DELIVER TO CONSIGNEE.—Jacob Sinsheimer and others recovered judgment in a district court against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for the value of a case of goods consigned to them, in this city, from Herkimer, N. Y., and which were admittedly received by the defendant. A notice of arrival of the goods at St. John's Park Station, with request to call for them, was sent by defendant to plaintiffs. This notice was handed by plaintiffs to Jackson & Co., a firm of truckmen customarily employed by them, with instructions to obtain the goods from defendant, but the notice was mislaid or stolen, and came into the hands of some person not connected with the plaintiffs, or with the truckmen, who, upon presenting the paper, obtained the goods from the defendant. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has reversed the judgment, holding, by Justice Bischoff, that the paper, having no negotiable attribute, was not a badge of ownership, and that the defendant's delivery to the person presenting the paper was not excused merely because of the fact that deliveries had been theretofore made by defendant to the plaintiff's agents upon the production of the arrival notice only. From this course of dealings, the plaintiffs were not chargeable with knowledge that defendant accepted the paper notice as evidence of bearer's agency, and it was to be presumed that the defendant had ascertained the fact of agency, according to its duty as imposed by law. Failing proof that plaintiff knew of the defendant's custom to take the paper as evidence of agency, they were not chargeable merely because defendant may have been systematically negligent in this regard.

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LIABILITY OF THE MASTER.—The Second Appellate Division has unanimously affirmed judgment dismissing the complaint of William Watts in his suit against Francis D. Beard and others, executors of William Beard, to recover damages for personal injuries. The plaintiff was foreman of a stationary engine at one or two elevators operated upon premises in Brooklyn known as the "Beard Stores," in lifting grain out of pits and discharging grain from the warehouse into vessels. The plaintiff, while assisting in certain work, was injured because an eyebolt, which the workmen engaged with him in doing the work fastened to a wooden ceiling, as a temporary expedient to accomplish the purpose then in view, pulled out while being used in the details of the work, because insecurely fastened in the ceiling. The court held, by Justice Bradley, that the master was not liable in such a case, because any negligence to which the servant's injury might be attributed would be that of his fellow servants. The fact that the injured servant had nothing to do with the act of placing the eyebolt in the ceiling was immaterial.

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THE PROCURING CAUSE OF A SALE.—Daniel A. Doran was unsuccessful on the trial of his action, in the City Court of Yonkers, for commissions he claimed to have earned from Henry Bussard for effecting a sale of certain premises owned by the latter. The Second Appellate Division has decided that the plaintiff's complaint was improperly dismissed, and has granted a new trial, holding, by Justice Hatch, that when a person employed to sell certain land advertises it for sale, by which means a purchaser's attention is directed to the property, and he calls upon the agent and makes an offer therefor, which is communicated to the owner, with whom thereafter continuous negotiations are carried on until a sale is effected, the agent is entitled to the usual commissions for his services. The plaintiff was entitled upon the trial of such an action to show all that either he or his sub-agent did to induce the purchaser to buy the property, as well as all conversation relating thereto which either had with the owner.

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LEASE OF PREMISES FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES.—A judgment upon the verdict of a jury in favor of Mary Kline, in a suit brought against her by Ernest Plath, to recover rent of the premises 16 Delancey Street, has been unanimously affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. The alleged defense was that the premises were leased by plaintiff for immoral purposes, and that they were occupied and used by her for such purposes with defendant's knowledge and consent until they were vacated by her and surrendered to him. The court held, by Justice Bradley, that knowledge by a lessor when he makes a lease that the premises are to be used as a disorderly house, will defeat an action upon the lease for rent; that notwithstanding the fact that the lease was in writing, and stated that the premises were "to be used for a furnished-room house only," defendant may show, as bearing upon the question of the knowledge of the lessor when the lease was made, that the lease was a renewal lease, and that when the lessor made the former lease he intended and understood that the premises were to be used for immoral purposes, and was afterward advised that they were being so used.

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LIABILITY OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—William E. Magee and others recovered judgment in a suit brought against the City of Brooklyn for damages for the discharge of water and sewage on the plaintiffs' lands and the destruction of their growing crops. The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Cullen, has directed an affirmance, holding that a municipal corporation which collects the contents of a number of sewers draining a large tract of territory into a larger one, and discharges the latter into a pit connected by a small drain with a bay, is liable in damages to an owner of land injured by the overflow therefrom which, although it occurred at a time when there was a very heavy fall of rain, commenced before the rainfall had become exceptional. In such a case, if the sewer and drain had proved adequate up to the time of the overflow to carry away the surface water and sewage, the very fact of the occurrence of the overflow tended to show that at that time the sewer had become in some way defective or obstructed, and the rule res ipsa loquitur applies, calling upon the municipal corporation to explain the difficulty with the sewer on the particular occasion, and shows that it was not responsible for that difficulty.

Why Examiner Peet Was Dismissed.

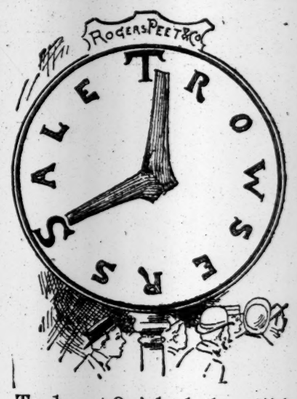
Appraiser Wakeman yesterday afternoon made a statement as to the reason for the dismissal of John H. Peet, an Examiner in the Appraiser's Stores at 402 Washington Street. He had been in the customs service for nine years. Mr. Wakeman said: "It was done to save money It is distasteful to do such a thing, but my position requires that I should save the Government's money wherever possible. Mr. Peet is an estimable gentleman and had been here a long time. He was in the dress goods department, and when I learned that there were more men in that department than the work required I felt impelled to ask for his resignation."

William Ivison's Will Stands.

Surrogate Arnold yesterday handed down a decision admitting to probate the will of William Ivison, the publisher, who died at the Hoffman House in May, 1896, leaving an estate valued at nearly $1,000,000. He left the bulk of his property to David B. Ivison, a favorite nephew, and a brother, a nephew, and a niece contested the will bitterly.

Died Under a Sand Pile.

Four-year-old Maggie Platz was playing yesterday on a sand pile in East Williamsburg when it caved in and killed her. The girl's parents reside at 344 Devoe Street, Brooklyn.



To-day at 8 o'clock there'll be a "spread" of trousers worthy your feasting on.

With a few exceptions the entire spring stock—every size from 27 to 46 inches waist.

Sizes 27, 28 and 29—$2; all above 29—$3.

Were $4, $5, $6, $7, $8 and $9.

The "second course."

All the odds and ends of last winter's single and double breasted sack suits and cutaways.

Men's $9; were $12 to $30.

Young men's $7; were $10 to $23.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

A LORILLARD DISINHERITED.

His Mother Never Forgave Her Son for His Clandestine Marriage —The Will Filed.

The will of Mrs. Frances U. Lorillard, wife of Jacob Lorillard and sister-in-law of Pierre Lorillard, the rich tobacconist, has been filed for probate with the Surrogate of Hudson County. She died in August last. Her will, executed on July 2, 1896, contains this clause: "Whereas my son Jacob has disgraced me, I totally disinherit him from any part of my estate."

Jacob Lorillard, Jr., offended his mother by a clandestine marriage in Florida four years ago. She never forgave him. She did not consider his bride a suitable wife for her son. He has been employed by his uncle, Pierre Lorillard. His parents are said to have given him no help since his marriage. The father of the disinherited young man is living in Westchester County at the family residence, All Breeze.

Mrs. Lorillard divided her jewelry among her children, Frances Augusta Sands, the wife of William H. Sands, and Ernest Edward Lorillard, and her grandchildren, Anita Sands and Harold Aymar Sands. Her residence at All Breeze is bequeathed to the two children subject to the life use of her husband, Jacob Lorillard. Upon their death the property is to go to their children. Mrs. Lorillard bequeathed all her wearing apparel to her daughter.

RISKED LIFE FOR A DRINK.

Woman Inmate of the Wayside Home Dropped Two Stories and Broke Both Ankles.

An overpowering thirst and an unconquerable desire for a drink caused Maggie Cullamore, an inmate of the Wayside Home, in Brooklyn, to attempt an escape from that institution yesterday morning. The result was disastrous for her. She dropped from a second-story window and was picked up with two broken ankles.

Before Miss Cullamore became a habitual drunkard she held a responsible position in one of the large dry goods stores in Brooklyn. Previous to her confinement in the home she had served several short terms in Raymond Street Jail for intoxication, and invariably celebrated her release by getting drunk in the shortest possible time. Three months ago Judge Walsh sentenced her to the home for a period of six months. Miss Knowles, the matron in charge, believed she could reform Miss Cullamore.

Yesterday morning a girl inmate allowed the woman to go into the room of one of the assistant matrons. It was not long before she had tied two sheets together, fastened one end to the bed, and swung herself over the window sill.

"Bye-by," she said cheerily to the girl inmate. "I'm off for a drink."

The rope proved six feet too short. Miss Knowles, who was sitting by the parlor window, saw a dark object shoot past the window and land in a heap on the porch. Then groans were heard, and presently Miss Cullamore was on her way to the City Hospital.

SUPPOSED DOUBLE SUICIDE.

Deliberation in the Preparations—Secret Letter to a Friend—Met with Business Reverses.

A supposed double suicide by inhaling illuminating gas occurred at 45 Lincoln Street, Jersey City, yesterday. The victims were Henry Aubert, fifty-eight years old, and Mina, his wife, fifty-six years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Aubert lived in a frame building, where for sixteen years he had conducted the New Jersey Embroidery Company, which of late, as a business venture, had dwindled to nothing. The couple had no children, but Mrs. Aubert had two sons by her first husband, whose name was Louis Darflein. One of the sons, who is named after him, lives in New York. The other is in the navy.

Mr. and Mrs. Aubert had one servant, Mrs. Louis Koch. When she arose yesterday, she found under a milk pitcher on the kitchen table a letter addressed to George Raven, 458 Central Avenue. With it was a memorandum, telling Mrs. Koch to deliver it at once. The letter was as follows:

"Dear friend Raven: Please do me the favor to call at once and take charge of my house and business. Inclosed key is for my office. The middle door of my desk is open, and you will find all other keys, including a letter. Please send a dispatch to Louis Darflein, 101 and 108 Wooster Street, N. Y.; also notify Crempien and Castens.

"In true friendship, yours,
HENRY AUBERT.

"George Raven, 458 Central Avenue."

As soon as Raven had read the letter, he telephoned to a police station that he feared that Aubert and his wife had killed themselves.

Roundsman Richards went to the house occupied by the couple, and, forcing the bedroom door, he found the room filled with gas and with difficulty made his way to a window, which he threw open. Three unlit gas jets were turned on to their full extent.

Upon two single beds that stood side by side lay Aubert and his wife. Their faces were so tranquil that they seemed to be sleeping. They lay on their sides, facing each other.

When Mr. Raven arrived he took possession of the second letter from Aubert, which was found in the desk, but he refused to reveal its contents. He said he had telegraphed Mr. Darflein and would leave the matter in his hands. When Darflein arrived and read the letter he also refused to reveal its contents, and he cautioned Mrs. Koch, Mr. Crempien and Mr. Castens not to talk of the matter.

The funeral will be conducted by the Rev. Emil A. Meury of the Second Reformed Church, who was Mr. Aubert's warm friend, but the time has not yet been fixed.

It was reported that Aubert's life was insured for $10,000 for the benefit of his stepsons, but neither Mr. Raven nor Mr. Darflein would give any information about the matter.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Sousa's Concerts, To-day, 4 P. M.
Pain